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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

London Plans Turn to Finance

U. S. Sees Military Lead in Air

Chinese Pirates Release Ship

Russia Promises Secret Ballot

Ceylon's Apathy Aids Epidemic

Canada Tailor Jams Needle Eye

LONDON sees French and British government heads make progress with the blanket agreement by which they hope to insure the peace of Europe. The proposal of an "Eastern Locarno" and the proposed Austrian noninterference pact may be discarded as hopeless. The new agreement seeks an alternative to the outright Franco-Russian-Czechoslovakian alliance, since a successful agreement must be one in which Germany can join. Finance stabilization flares up suddenly in the conference. England is worried over the future of the pound and France over the future of the franc because of the uncertainty of the American dollar's position. Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin wants the international gold standard restored—French and British agree that stabilization can succeed only with American co-operation.

* * *

¶ Washington believes the American armed services will achieve their ambition to build up the most powerful military air weapon. The report of the Federal Aviation Commission adds approval to the Baker committee's report of last July and brings army and navy air programs before Congress with much prestige and little opposition. The army has 1497 airplanes and wants 2320 by 1938; the navy has 971 and wants 1910 in 1941. Thus in 1941 the total of 4230 would exceed any nation's present equipment—But of course many things may occur before 1941.

* * *

¶ China sees the British coastal steamer Tungchow, carrying 75 American and British mission school children, rescued from pirates who held it three days. The children, mostly under 12, had spent the holidays with missionary parents in Shanghai and were returning to the school at Weihaiwei. Chinese pirates, apparently disguised as passengers, seize the ship and finally escape on junks with $40,000 worth of loot when an airplane sails overhead and British warships approach. The children bear up courageously—They were threatened with slaughter if the airplane dropped bombs.

* * *

¶ Russia's All-Union Congress of Soviets prepares to give the peasants larger representation. The central committee of the ruling Communist Party outlines its plan for granting towns and villages participation in elections by secret ballot. At present the industrial population has three times as much representation in the All-Union Congress as the farm population, although farm workers far outnumber factory workers. Granting actual equality would shift the balance of power—The secret ballot, symbol of democracy, will mean no more and no less than iron-fisted Moscow allows it to mean.

* * *

¶ Ceylon estimates that 500,000 persons are affected by the malaria epidemic which has ravaged its west coast since November. Although the Government is spending more than $400,000 a month in relief work, nearly 4000 are reported to have died during December. Drought doubles the distress. Government workers find the mental attitude of the people the greatest obstacle. Many families who are fatalists bolt their doors and lie down to await the end—The apathy of fatalism proves a graver menace than the disease.

* * *

¶ Europe sees student riots. University of Belgrade students stage a protest against the Yugoslav Government's internment of 53 young radicals. Serious fighting in the study halls ends with one student killed and many students and policemen wounded. The University of Paris witnesses a disorderly outbreak against foreign students. Seventy-five Americans are prevented from reaching their classrooms and file a formal protest. French students cry that they want no foreigners practicing in France—The Americans reply that they had not thought of remaining.

* * *

¶ Geneva learns that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will become a member of the international labor organization there. Leon Jouhaux, French labor leader, expresses his delight that the A. F. of L. is to throw its force into the international undertaking, as pledged by a temporary American delegate—American aid is expected to speed social justice for workers.

* * *

¶ Canada awards the needle-threading championship to an Ottawa tailor over a New Hampshire housewife. Mrs. Jeanne Cloutier of Suncook, N. H., hearing of the prowess of Tailor J. Serrelli of Ottawa, sends him a standard darning needle with 224 strands of white cotton thread jamming its eye. Mr. Serrelli sends the needle back after drawing 26 black strands through what he could see was unoccupied space. So the tailor wins the championship—But many will believe the housewife could do more with the needle than the man once she got it threaded.

Civil Service to Name P. O. Head

Curley Moves to Capture ERA

G. O. P. to Get Free Radio Time

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Civil Service Wins

Civil service won a signal victory today, when Governor Curley announced from Washington that a regulation civil service examination would take place to qualify a successor to Postmaster William F. Hurley.

The victory was national as well as local. Protests from all parts of the country had flowed in upon President Roosevelt, when it was learned that the civil service idea was to be abandoned, in the political appointment of Peter F. Tague to the Boston postmastership. It was recalled that the President himself had declared for civil service for such appointments. The issue was made a nationwide test case, by virtue of the attention given to it.

Today it was evident that the protests had taken effect. Where the President had been reliably reported to favor Tague, it was today established that Mr. Tague must take the service examination. It was expected that the examination would also be open to Mr. Hurley, who has been a career man in the post office for more than three decades.

State Seeks ERA Charge

Governor Curley today asked federal relief officials to turn all public works and relief activities in Massachusetts over to a new official of his naming. He had long promised to make the request, holding that the distribution of all federal benefits within the State should be concentrated in his hands.

The Curley plan called for converting the state ERA into the PWA, and naming Theodore A. Glynn as new PWA administrator, at a salary of $7500 a year. The present state ERA director, Arthur Rotch, would be eliminated. He serves without pay.

Other local unpaid positions now subject to federal appointment, would be turned into paid jobs and given to Curley men, according to the Governor's recommendations.

Governor Curley laid his plan before relief officials today in Washington. He is known to believe that in the shifting from the old relief organization to a somewhat new set-up, now contemplated by Congress, he can seize the occasion to establish local control over the Massachusetts share of the funds.

Curley Critics to Get Air

Critics of Governor Curley's administration are to be given free time on the air at regular intervals. "In a spirit of strict neutrality," this announcement was made by the National Broadcasting Company, saying that Stations WBZ and

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Blanket Pact Speeded By London Talks

Dropping of East Locarno Project Looms Under General Agreement

Equality for Reich

Possibility of scrapping the proposed Eastern Locarno and Austrian noninterference pacts in favor of a general security agreement including Germany on a basis of equality emerges as Anglo-French conversations end in London.

Meanwhile the American dollar's uncertainty causes French delegates to revive the issue of monetary stabilization. Supplementary conversations in London turn attention toward Washington, for it is agreed a return to the gold standard is impossible without American co-operation.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2 — Ultimate abandonment both of the proposed Eastern Locarno pact and the Austrian noninterference pact drawn up at Rome last month has become a definite possibility as a result of Franco-British talks which terminated here today.

Though Britain backed up the eastern pact at the outset, it has been recognized here for some time that the idea has little chance of acceptance without the support of Germany and Poland. The description of the pact in Warsaw yesterday by Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, as "neither Eastern nor Locarno," is held here to show that the proposal in its present form is unworkable.

Searching Questions

Considerable time was spent in the Franco-British discussions trying to find an alternative other than an outright Franco-Russian-Czechoslovakian alliance, which is very unpopular in British circles because it is calculated to prevent Germany's signing a disarmament treaty and returning to the League of Nations.

As to the Austrian noninterference pact, Germany has just notified London of a series of searching questions asked in Rome, which it is thought here France and Italy will have difficulty in answering to Germany's satisfaction.

One is, what relation does the proposed pact bear to the League? Another is whether the Franco-Italian consultative agreement regarding Austria will lapse when the pact comes into force? The third is why Britain and Switzerland haven't been invited to adhere.

Little Entente Alert

Simultaneously the Little Entente is requesting clarifications, particularly as to whether the pact involves noninterference in event of a Hapsburg restoration. Even if the noninterference pact is discreetly allowed to drop, as now seems probable, it is expected that the Franco-Italian consultative pact will remain in force.

It is noted in this connection that France and Italy originally invited—not those who signed the noninterference pact—to adhere to the consultative agreement, but those "disposed" to sign it. From which it is inferred that the noninterference pact has never been re-

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The Mail Must Go Through

Wide World — **Mushing the Mail in Maine**

Alden Pulsifer, Assistant Postmaster at Minot, Maine, Is Thought to Be the Only Carrier Who Delivers Mail by Dog Sled, Especially in New England.

Attack Started Upon Federal Housing Plan

Called Form of Taxless Competition by Owners in Massachusetts

Boston Effect Cited

Would Take $40,000,000 in Property Off List, Says Association Official

The proposed $5,000,000 federal housing project in South Boston was attacked today as a form of "taxless competition that would completely demoralize the local real estate market."

The Massachusetts Real Estate Owners Association, representing 10,000 property owners, which made this attack will organize in Boston tomorrow for a state-fight against federal housing plans.

Mrs. Hannah M. Connors, newly elected president of the association, today clarified the stand of the organization as upholding the theory of slum clearance, but opposed to housing programs that would deprive the community of thousands of dollars of taxes.

Much Untaxed Land

The real estate expert called attention to the poor financial condition of the City of Boston, declaring that it was no time to deprive Boston of some $40,000,000 in assessed valuation on the properties included in the proposed federal housing project.

The Federal Government already owns $100,000,000 worth of land and property in Boston, she asserted, upon which the city does not collect a cent in taxes. She contended that Boston could not stand the strain of further tax depletions.

Thus the issue, as boiled down by Mrs. Connors, developed this paradox: private real estate owners financing government competition through higher taxes.

Under Federal Supervision

"Such a situation is impossible," Mrs. Connors insisted, "both in the interests of real estate owners and good government. If federal funds are to be used for housing, let us take the time to devise means that will not jeopardize the investments of thousands of real estate owners or tend further to cripple the local city government."

Federal plans call for launching the housing project wholly under federal supervision, with the provision that once launched and in good working order, the project would be turned over for development by private enterprise. Mrs. Connors doubted that the Federal Government would permit private capital to take charge once the project was proved successful.

Aviation Program Is Expected to Go On to Completion

Quick Action by Congress Seems Certain on President's Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Forging of the most powerful military air weapon in the world for the United States—the long held ambition of the American armed services—seemed today a legislative certainty, backed by the unqualified indorsement of the Federal Aviation Commission.

The impetus of this approval added to that of the Baker Committee, which reported on the Army Air Corps last July, has immediately given the army and navy's air programs a prestige which made an immediate impression in congressional circles—and one which opponents of large armaments will have extreme difficulty in combating.

For the moment no voice is raised against the projected increase which would more than double the Navy's air strength and nearly double that of the Army. The total result would be to give the United States a combined military air strength of 4230 planes by 1941, a strength considerably in excess of anything possessed by any other nation in the world today.

According to a recent study made by the Foreign Policy Association, France today possesses the most powerful military air weapon with a strength of approximately 3000 planes, with the Soviet Union following a close second with something between 2800 and 3000.

It is, of course, emphasized in military circles that presumably other nations will have expanded their own air weapons while that of the United States is being built up. However, peace groups point out that the doubling of the American air arm will stimulate air expansion in all other countries far beyond what would probably have been the case otherwise.

The Army's air program calls for an increase from its present strength of about 1497 planes to 2320 by 1938. The Navy now has 971 and wants 1910 by 1941.

Army Fliers on Flight Across Northern Snows

ALPENA, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP)—Without a mishap, 20 officers and 27 enlisted men of the Army Air Corps yesterday completed the first leg of a winter test flight that will take them as far as Great Falls, Mont., and back.

The 17-plane flotilla, commanded by Maj. Ralph Royce, took off from Selfridge Field, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., yesterday. The planes will cross northern Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota by easy stages, reaching Great Falls, Mont., Feb. 17.

Education Group Votes Film Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2—Members of the board of managers of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, meeting at Batavia, adopted resolutions calling for cleaner motion pictures, and arranged a program for the general state convention next fall. The convention is set for Oct. 7 to 10 in Buffalo. The main subject of discussion will be "The Child and His World Relationship," it was announced by Mrs. Francis H. Blake, of Albion, president.

Leading the crusade for better pictures was Mrs. Jarvis A. Robertson, of Rochester, who declared that efforts to co-operate with producers have not been a success.

Mine Head Backs A. F. of L. Protest Of New Auto Code

President to Make Public Data on Which His Decision Was Based

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Under continued and bitter attack from organized labor for the form in which President Roosevelt extended the automobile code, the White House today decided to meet the situation by making public at an early date the confidential document on which the presidential decisions were based.

This was the only official answer, however, to an attack which grew in intensity today as John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, took up the refrain sounded yesterday by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Declaring that there is a "mass movement in business to chisel down the code provisions of hours and wages, especially hours," he charged that the Administration had capitulated to big business and that its effectiveness in increasing employment had been destroyed.

Richberg Is Blamed

Meanwhile, it was reported in supposedly authoritative circles that the President's action had been taken in direct opposition to

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Soviets Plan Secret Ballots On Equal Basis in Villages; Farm Representation Gaining

Extent of Actual Democracy Depends on Way Reforms Are Applied—Present Electoral System Gives Industry Three-to-One Grip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Feb. 2—The ballot is to be introduced into Russia for the election of town and village Soviets.

This is one of several constitutional changes designed to increase administrative functions of lower Soviet bodies, outlined by the Central Committee of Russia's ruling Communist Party. Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, president of the Council of People's Commissars, will present them to the All-Union Congress of Soviets in session here, whose approval is unquestioned.

In villages these changes are intended to correct the existing contradiction between older village Soviets and newer collective farm bodies. With collectivization rapidly nearing completion, the collective farm organizations have become the dominant lower Soviet organs in agricultural communities.

In cities, with virtual elimination of so-called class enemies, urban Soviets will be entrusted with greater administrative powers.

For the purpose of "further democratization of the electoral system," an equal direct and secret ballot is proposed in place of the "not entirely equal indirect and open ballot."

Outwardly, this considerably strengthens the position of the individual voter. But the way it is applied will determine its practical importance. In general, the party's decision to make such constitutional changes is held to indicate growing confidence in public support of the Government. Functions of local organs have hitherto been rather political than administrative.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—A greater influence in politics for the Russian peasantry appeared imminent today as a result of measures under consideration by the All-Union Congress of Soviets for equal representation by workers and peasants.

Under present election laws the industrial population has approximately three times as much representation in the All-Union Congress as the farm population. There are 28,000,000 labor union members.

Mr. Molotoff told the congress there are now 78,000,000 members of farm families included in collective farms, 3,367,000 on state farms and a population of 37,000,000 still on individual farms.

The granting of these rural voters equal representation would give agriculture predominance in the All-Union Congress as a reward for the increase in farm production brought about through collectivization.

Old 'Punxsutawney' Lays 'Shadder' And Defies Quarryville

GOBBLER'S KNOB, Punxsutawney, Penna., Feb. 2 (AP)—Bristling a challenge against the "Quarryville pretender," the Punxsutawney groundhog emerged from Gobbler's Knob this morning and proudly cast a full shadow at exactly 9:11 o'clock.

In the parlance of the groundhog this calls for six more weeks of bleary wintry weather.

The seer of Gobbler's Knob was greeted by members of the Punxsutawney Groundhog Club, who stood breathlessly by for the annual ceremony.

President David Hoover of the club wig-wagged the tidings "six weeks of winter" from the Knob to the populace below.

He reported the groundhog was quite loquacious, and resented the inroads on his reputation by the other groundhog at Quarryville.

"Do you think that new Pennsylvania constitution will outlaw the Quarryville pretender?" was his query. "It's an opportunity that shouldn't be missed.

"They could alter that clause about all groundhogs being equal to read: 'The Punxsy groundhog has no equal.'"

Pressed to get on with the business of the day, the seer of Gobbler's Knob exploded:

"Oh, yes, the weather. I suppose I ought to say something about it. Well, you can bank on it, we're gonna have weather—lots of it."

'Punxy' Labeled 'a Skunk'

QUARRYVILLE, Penna., Feb. 2 (AP)—Jubilant members of the slumbering Groundhog Lodge of Quarryville issued two momentous statements on their return from their woodland pilgrimage to the groundhog hole today.

1. The groundhog saw his shadow officially at 11:13 and there will be six weeks more of blustery weather.

2. Secret investigation by agents of the lodge has disclosed the Punxsutawney groundhog, who lives to call himself a rival of the Quarryville woodchuck, is "in reality a skunk."

Asked if this means a legislative investigation of the Punxsutawney animal will be recommended, George W. Hensel Jr., hibernating governor of the lodge, replied:

"Ach, no, we already have appealed to the White House."

This statement was roundly cheered by the lodgemen in silk hats (worn on the side of the head today) and carrying canes.

Dogs Carry Mail In Maine District Buried by Drifts

Minot Postmaster Thought Only One Who Mushes His Daily Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINOT, Maine, Feb. 2—Minot may not be very far north in Maine, but Maine is a large State, and there are many inaccessible places where the snow lies deep through several months of th year.

There are sections where no roads are broken out, and the only way to get from place to place is by snowshoes or, when the snow crusts, by foot.

But for regular, safe and speedy transport in such a snow country, the good old husky is the feller that can do the job, as Alden Pulsifer, postmaster has learned. That is why the mail goes through in his territory.

There are many houses on Mr. Pulsifer's rural mail route the occupants of which see scarcely any other person during the winter than the mail carrier. He is their sole contact with the outside world and for this, if for no other reason, the postmaster is determined that they shall get their mail. The recent storm left 30-odd inches to pile upon the heavy blanket and in some places left drifts eight to ten feet deep.

Mr. Pulsifer mushes his team through whatever the weather, and the dogs look forward to the trip. He uses the regulation Alaskan sledge.

Green Named Member For U. S. in Geneva Labor Organization

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (AP)—It was officially announced today that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be the American member of the International Labor Organization here.

The announcement meant that organized American labor has thrown its force into the International Labor Organization practically without reserve. A temporary delegate of the American federation pledged the A. F. of L. to collaborate with every constructive labor effort at Geneva in order to seek "greater social justice."

Leon Jouhaux, French labor leader, made a speech in which he expressed the joy of labor representatives of all countries at the co-operation of American labor.

French Students Riot On 'Foreign Invasion'

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)—Clashes between French students and police were reported in the Latin quarter of Paris, while in Bordeaux, Lyon and Montpellier there was a strict but more orderly strike of medical students.

The boycott of classes, begun by medical students as a protest against foreign competition, was said by professors to have turned into a politically-led demonstration against "foreign invasion."

Children Abandoned By Chinese Pirates When Plane Appears

HONG KONG, Feb. 2 (AP)—Twelve pirates who seized the steamer Tungchow shortly after she sailed from Shanghai Tuesday with 75 American, British and Scandinavian school children aboard abandoned the ship when an airplane from the British aircraft carrier Hermes appeared overhead, advices received here last night said.

Near Chilang Point at noon Thursday the pirates stopped the ship and summoned a junk alongside. One load of loot was conveyed ashore but before the second trip could be made the airplane appeared over the ship, to the enthusiastic cheers of the children.

The outlaws hurried ashore on the ship's boat, taking with them as hostages the chief officer, the Chinese wireless operator and several Chinese passengers.

Once they reached shore, they stove in the boat and fled, leaving the hostages on the beach, who were taken off by another boat. The ship then proceeded to Hong Kong.

Bureau of Justice Proposed at Albany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2—A state department of justice with extraordinary police powers is proposed in a concurrent resolution offered in both houses of the Legislature. The measure is the result of the conference of Republican county chairmen here recently.

There are to be four divisions under the authority of the Attorney General. One would be the state police; the others the divisions of investigation, criminal identification and police administration. The division of investigation would be modeled after the federal Department of Justice, agents to be under civil service and removed from political control.

Broad powers would be given the division of police administration. It could hear charges against a police commissioner or a chief of police, and could remove an official if charges were proven.

Another provision is that the State shall reimburse annually any city, town, village or district 10 per cent of the cost of its police force, providing the organization meets the standards proposed.

Liquor 'Ads' Called Press Narcotic

W. C. T. U. Declares Survey Shows Benumbing Influence on Newspapers Which Accept Such Advertising—Editors Who Refuse Copy Cite Defense of Social Welfare—Both Sides of Case Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 2—Liquor interests are offering big advertising contracts in this second year of repeal, but of 796 newspapers replying to a questionnaire sent out here, 423, or more than half, either refuse all liquor advertising or at least all advertising of distilled liquor.

Newspapers permitting no liquor advertising of any kind have a total daily circulation of 2,951,262.

These findings were announced today by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union which made the survey. About half the publishers queried replied, and answers came from 47 states.

On the honor roll of publications which refuse all liquor advertising, the report placed the 18 daily newspapers published by Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y.; the Chicago Daily News, and The Christian Science Monitor.

Special Mention

Others given special mention were the Register-Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa; the Kansas City (Mo.) Star; the Los Angeles Times; The Deseret News, Salt Lake City; the Topeka (Kan.) Capital; the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star the News-Observer, Raleigh, N. C.; and the Patriot-News, Harrisburg, Penna.

The survey was made by the W. C. T. U. because it believes that liquor advertising is a powerful weapon being used to control public sentiment in favor of the liquor traffic. It works not only directly through advertising columns, but indirectly by influencing editorial policy, the W. C. T. U. claims.

Diverse Agencies Used

"During the first year of repeal," it states, "the liquor traffic and its sponsors have spent, according to the most conservative estimates, at least $10,000,000 in selling and re-selling their alcoholic wares to the people of the United States through press, radio and billboard advertising. . . .

"The reinvasion of the American press by liquor advertising, with its self-evident attempt to administer thereby a shrewd anesthetic on independent editorial expression of the problem, is probably the most striking development of the year, and the significance cannot even yet be fully appraised.

"That is what the publishers and editors who are still free from the bondage of liquor advertising contracts can see plainly and can fairly appraise for the readers of their respective papers.

Notable Exceptions

"Therein lies the greatest hope of repelling malevolent wet influence and defeating the traffic's efforts to entrench itself in a vast structure of camouflaged respectability."

Not every newspaper that accepts liquor advertising has sold out to the liquor traffic, the makers of the survey caution. "In varying degrees there are notable exceptions in this respect," they comment. "These exceptions merit respect of both wet and dry readers in that these particular papers accord a certain measure of news and editorial space to impartial presentation of facts on the alcohol problem.

"But more and more evidence accumulates to emphasize the unquestionable effect of liquor advertising as a benumbing influence upon news and editorial departments of papers which choose to accept it."

Common-sense reasons for rejecting liquor advertising were given by many publishers replying to the questionnaire. Some of those who accept beer and whisky ads made frank statements of their position also. The W. C. T. U. offers samples of both types of replies.

The Daily News now reiterates its decision not to aid even by indirection in its advertising columns the promotion of a business which has already allied itself with corrupt politics, etc. . . . It is unthinkable that a newspaper which is sincerely devoted to the cause of temperance . . . should at the same time permit its columns to be employed to promote the sale of liquor.—*Chicago Daily News.*

We do not accept any distilled liquor advertising or any wine advertising. No beer copy is permissible, if in our opinion it is intended to promote beer as a beverage.—*Kansas City* (Mo.) *Star.*

We have too much faith in the efficiency of our advertising to allow it to be used in promoting sales of alcoholic beverage.—*Kirksville* (Mo.) *Express and News.*

The publisher, with a family of small children, refuses to become in any sense a party to an evil that would or will bring suffering to other children than his own.—*Waynesboro* (Penna.) *Record-Herald.*

We believe liquor is a social evil. . . . That newspaper advertising can develop a public taste in much the same manner that it has already done in the case of tobacco.—*Monessen* (Penna.) *Daily Independent.*

My feeling is that one has no moral right to permit his newspaper to be used to encourage people to use alcohol or any other drug or narcotic.—*York* (Penna.) *Gazette and Daily.*

We have never run liquor advertising. . . . What is the difference between the saloonkeeper and the

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Civil Service to Name P. O. Head

Curley Moves to Capture ERA

G. O. P. to Get Free Radio Time

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WBZA will be opened beginning next week to leaders of the opposition parties. Their time will be contributed free, just as is the time now used by the Governor.

"In order that the broadcasting company's policy of fair play be sustained," said John A. Holman, general manager, "a period will be reserved for recognized individuals representing recognized bodies." The exact time is to be determined next week.

Fin Com 'Summary' Issued

The Massachusetts public today endeavored to decide whether or not essential facts had been suppressed by the Curley-controlled Boston Finance Commission, following issuance of a "summary" in place of the original report on North End Prado land takings, prepared by George Farnum. Before the public were these facts:

The report itself revealed that 16 properties were purchased, which were assessed at a value of $212,500 and were purchased for $267,387.

Two of the properties were purchased at 52½ per cent above the assessment figure, and the remaining 14 averaged 22½ per cent above the assessed value.

No references to speculative profits were made in the summary, as in former reports of Attorney George Farnum. A number of phrases appeared to indicate that the excess purchase sums were justified.

Chairman E. Mark Sullivan of the commission said that the summary was "fair and accurate." Since the Mayor had not asked for a report on this matter, he said, the summary was adequate.

Attorney Farnum, who carried out the inquiry for the commission before it came into the control of Curley appointees, denied the Sullivan statement. "It is not my report," he said. "It is incomplete and unfair."

Mr. Farnum will decide over the week end whether or not he is justified in making public the original copy, on the ground that it is public property.

Judge Jacob Kaplan, deposed chairman and anti-Curley member of the commission, said the summary was accurate and fair, echoing the Sullivan statement. It was signed by all members of the commission, both the Curley appointees and the two other members.

The summary was written by Alexander Wheeler, one of those who was not appointed by the Governor.

Relief Contest Planned

As the Emergency Campaign passed the $1,700,000 mark today, Boston prepared for a modern fairy tale. The campaign next Tuesday will start a Cinderella contest for all women and girls over 18 years, who contribute more than $1. Somewhere in the city is the fortunate one who will fit her foot into the master slipper—and then will wonders come to be.

She will first be outfitted—with golden ballroom slippers, silk hose to match, an evening gown, an afternoon gown, a traveling dress, a pocketbook, traveling bag and all other acessories to match.

Then she will go to Washington and New York with a chaperon of her own choosing and all her expenses paid—even down to the last detail of entertainment.

Now this is to be no beauty contest or intelligence test, the campaign officials made it clear. For there will be a special slipper—out of the ordinary size. A foot must have certain features to fit snugly, such as contour, and aesthetic proportions. There are to be expert shoe and foot authorities to serve as the jury.

No one, however, mentioned Prince Charming, and where he would come into the story.

ERA Fund Action Urged

Massachusetts today mobilized support for quick passage of the Federal relief appropriation, lest the ERA funds be allowed to run out without fresh money to keep going. Letters and telegrams were sent to Congress by many of the 100,000 state ERA workers and the estimated 340,000 additional persons dependent upon them.

As matters stand, State Director Rotch has just enough money to last until next Saturday. The Federal officials can give him no more because they have no more, until action is taken by Congress. The seriousness of the situation, said Mr. Rotch, is not generally realized. Little progress has been reported on the appropriations bill from Washington. The distress in Massachusetts will be acute, if it does not go through on time.

Radio 'Hams' Convene

Talk of "ultra high frequencies," "Piccard antennas," "tank circuits" and other technical radio jargon filled the elevators of the Hotel Bradford today as the official winter convention of the Eastern Massachusetts Radio Association, the association of "hams," or radio amateurs in this part of the country, got under way. John Reinartz, well-known radio circuit and apparatus designer, was the scheduled guest speaker in a series of talks that will cover all phases of amateur communication. There will be many amateur radio products on exhibition and a great raffle will be held at the conclusion of the convention for choice pieces of radio apparatus contributed by many electrical manufacturers.

Ground Hog Not Invited

Yesterday weather prophets had their day. Today Old Man Groundhog holds the center of the stage.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"PATIENCE" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, 8:15.

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Comedy by John Van Druten. With Sybil Thorndike, Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in unusual play dealing with problems of members of the Jesuit order. 8:30.

"LOOSE MOMENTS" (Wilbur). Light comedy. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S — The Boswell Sisters and Joe Penner head vaudeville bill. 11:24 a. m., 1:34, 4:24, 6:54, 9:24. Screen feature, Jimmy Durante in "Carnival," first showing, 10 a. m.

EXETER—"Crimson Romance." 2:15, 5:00, 7:55, Also "The Gay Bride."

SCOLLAY—"The Secret Bride." 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:30. Vaudeville.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Fenway, 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Jealousy."

BOSTON—Anne Shirley in "School for Girls." 10:21 a. m., 1:25, 4:39, 7:21, 10:13. Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM—"Sequoia." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Vaudeville. With news feature, "The March of Time."

STATE—"David Copperfield." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also first issue of "The March of Time."

MODERN—"Little Men." Louisa M. Alcott's story with Frankie Darrow and Ralph Morgan. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8. Also "The Mighty Barnum."

METROPOLITAN — The Duncan Sisters and Dave Apollon's "International Varieties" on the stage. Screen feature "Wings in the Dark," with Myrna Loy. 11:14 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

UPTOWN — Katharine Hepburn in "The Little Minister." 2:40, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Here Is My Heart."

STRAND—"Madame DuBarry." 1, 3:54, 6:48, 9:42. Also "Gift of Gab."

UNIVERSITY—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Private Life of Don Juan." 3:30, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Behold My Wife."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

TREMONT—"The World Moves On," and "Animal Kingdom." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Listening In," radio stars at work; Tom Howard comedy; "Water Rodeo"; Dumbbell Letters; Betty Boop cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Cubs vs. Philadelphia Arrows. Arena, 8:30.

ERA YIDDISH THEATER — Presents "The Stranger," by Jacob Gordon. Roxbury Memorial High School, Townsend St. Admission free. 7:30.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Ave., Dedham. 3:30.

Music

BOSTON CIVIC SYMPHONY—Joseph Wagner, conductor. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Piano recital by Georg Fior—including Beethoven's Sonata in A flat major. Free. 2.

NORFOLK HOUSE CONCERT—Oliver Daniel, pianist; Hibbert L. Norton, tenor; Francoise Mereminska, pianist; Irene Epstein, accompanist, John Eliot Square, Roxbury. Free. 4.

ARLINGTON SYMPHONY—Community orchestra, Leonard Wood, conductor. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Egmont Overture, Rubinstein's Concerto in D Minor, with W. D. Strong at the piano. Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Arlington. 4.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE CONCERT — ERA Greater Boston Chorus, St. John's Hall. 8.

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. 3:30.

ST. OLAF LUTHERAN CHOIR—F. Melius Christiansen, conductor. Symphony Hall. 3:30.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture on Afghanistan, with colored slides, by Dr. Aurang Shah, a native of that country. 2:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Prof. Julian Huxley lectures on "Science and the World Crisis." 7:30.

FORD HALL FOLKS MEETING—Discussion of subjects presented by speakers so far this season. Kingsley Hall, Ford Building. 4.

CITY CLUB—Movies: "It Happened One Night." 2:30, 4:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"New Ideas in the Theater," by Frank Chouteau Brown. 3:30. Dramatic reading by Marjorie K. Stackhouse. 8.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"International Implications of the New Deal," by Jennie Lee, Member of Parliament. 3:15.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance groups: Expressionism, Miss Adlow; Egyptian Art, Mrs. Sayward; "A French Castle," children's lecture by Miss Maginnis. All at 3:30.

Monday

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Dr. Samuel Medary Dick and Karl Payne debate for and against the Townsend Plan. Following dinner at 6:30.

UNIVERSALIST MINISTERS' MEETING—"The Family Welfare Society," by Miss Josephine A. Delehanty. 16 Beacon St. 10:45 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Poetry Reading group. 11 a. m.

SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY—21st annual joint meeting with the Boston Ministers' Meeting, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon St. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera:	Metropolitan Opera: 'Die Walkure'	Jack Little and his orchestra	Talk, Fred Hoey.
5:15	Wagner' 'Die Walkure'			Le Paradis Band.
5:30	Violin soloist	"Our American Schools"; talk.	Russian music	Discovery Night:
5:45	Children's program		Book talk	amteur show
6:00	Student Opinion on	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Arthur Murray;
6:15	Current Questions	sketches; music.	Dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra
6:30	News; Student Opinion	Records; news.	Sport Review	Fisher Orchestra.
6:45	on Current Questions	Sports Review	Melody Limited	Speakers; music.
7:00	Feature program	Sports of Week.	"Great White	News Service
7:15	Reports; features	Studio speaker.	Teacher," sketch	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	Nature League talk.	"Pick and Pat,"	Arden Orchestra;	Street Singer
7:45	Monitor Feature	comedy; orchestra	vocal soloists	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Phil Cook's Show	Sketches and mu-	Roxy and His	String ensemble.
8:15	Shop: novelties	sic, with Sigmund	Gang: soloists;	Getting the News.
8:30	George Olsen and his	Romberg & Wil-	chorus; con. orch.	Jubilee Singers
8:45	dance orchestra	liam Lyon Phelps	Soloists; orchestra	'Soldiers Unm'sk'd'
9:00	Radio City Party:	Rose Bampton;	Richard Bonelli;	Van Pool Orch.
9:15	soloists; orchestra.	vocal duo; orch.	chorus; orchestra	News Service
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family,"	Willard Alexander	Himber Orch.; Josy
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy.	and his orchestra	Nash; readings.
10:00	cago: soloists and	written for radio;	Jack Renard and	Wanamaker Mile.
10:15	specialties	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra	Talk, W. A. Brady.
10:30	Speaker; ERA Or-	Forecasts;	"Let's Le Paradis Orch.	Jerry Cooper; orch.
10:45	chestra concert.	Dance"; 3 - hour	Musical Rhymester.	Prof. C.T. Copeland
11:00	Reports; features.	dance program;	News Service.	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Dorsey Orchestra.	Murray, Cugat,	Bruins - Montreal	Loma Orchestra.
11:30	Charlie Davis and his	Goodman, and	hockey report.	Perley Stevens &
11:45	dance orchestra	their orchestras.	Green Orchestra	his orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Mexican Typica.	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; string quartet.	Morning service	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	"The Ailing House"	from Old South	The First Church	Baptist Church:
11:30	"Sidney Lanier".	Church in Boston;	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Reports; features.	sermon; choir and	tist, Boston	soloist; organ.
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures";	organ	Choir and organ.	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Sam Hearn; music.	Speaker; orchestra	Talk; string orch.	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar; orch.	Jewish dramatic
12:45	of the Air; soloists;	cago Round Table	'Labor & New Deal'	program
1:00	chorus and symph-	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	String ensemble,
1:15	ony orchestra	facts period	with speakers,	from network.
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Surprise Party:	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	male quartet	soloists; orchestra	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Anthony Frome	"The Story of	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy:
2:15	Becker dog story	Samson," drama.	Minstrel Man"	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"Pog o' My Heart,"	Gene Arnold and	Hammerstein Mu-	FERA Symphony
2:45	dramatic skech, with	the Commodores.	sic Hall of Air	Orchestra concert
3:00	Margaret Sullavan	"Sally of the Talk-	FERA Symphony	New York Philharmonic - Symphony
3:15	and others	ies," dramatic sk.	Orchestra concert	Orchestra, Arturo
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Don Mario, tenor;	Veterans' Band;	Toscanini.
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	music; speaker	vocal soloist	
4:00	Continental Varieties:	Rhythm Symph'y;	Special network	conductor; Lawrence Gilman;
4:15	soloists; orchestra	De Wolf Hopper.	religious hour	Rossini, Bethoven,
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy	Reser Orchestra.	from Detroit;	Wagner program.
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream Drama	talk; music	
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade: solo-	Soloist; organ	"Open House"; so-
5:15	Civil War drama	ists; orchestra.	ERA Civic Orches-	loists; brchestra.
5:30	LaPrade Travelogue.	"The House by the	tra concert	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog story	Side of the Road"	Studio speaker	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features.	Religious period,	"Big Show"; popular or.; soloists.	National amateur night; orchestra.
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York.	"Smilin' Ed".	Boy from Iceland.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Salute program.	News Service.	Voice of Experience
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular vocal		
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Manhattan Merry-	Alex. Woollcott;	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch.	Go-Round: music.	Armbruster Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Will Rogers; solo-	pel Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra.	cordings	list; quartet; orch.	Church: sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor; Ru-	male quartet;
8:15	Igor Stravinsky,	orchestra, with	binoff Orchestra.	choir; organ.
8:30	conductor; Gladys	Del Castillo and	Voorhees Orch.;	Beethoven recital.
8:45	Swarthout, soprano	vocal sextet	vocal soloists	Law School talk.
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.,	ERA Opera Or-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch.	popular soloists.	Victor Kolar, con-	chestra, Raffaelo
9:30	Walter Winchell.	American Album	ductor; Gregor	Martino, conduct.
9:45	Adventures of Sher-	of Familiar Music	Piatigorsky, cello	News Service.
10:00	lock Holmes, sketch.	Jane Froman;	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Pickens Sisters.	choir; Black's Or.	Amateur Night,	his orchestra.
10:30	An American Fireside:	Ranny Weeks's Or-	from Opera	Euripides's "Alces-
10:45	interview	chestra; soloists.	House, Boston	tis," sketch.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
12:45 WAAB, Schiaparelli fashion opening, by short-wave relay from Paris.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
2:45 WBZ, Radio Guild: "Old Words to New Music," drama.
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright"; soloists; orchestra.
4:30 WEEI, "Screen Plays and Players," Mordaunt Hall, motion picture critic.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:30 WBZ, "Carefree Carnival"; popular variety program from San Francisco.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Otto Harbach Musicale: soloists; players; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Block and Sully, comedians; Gertrude Niesen, soloist; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, America in Music: "Songs of the Pocketbook"; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, network piano team.
11:30 WEEI, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.

relating barometer, thermometer, and anemometer readings with other weather stations they tell us that winter is by no means over.

But the groundhog sniffed in disgust today. He came out of his hole this morning, inhaled the frosty air, spotted a deep black shadow and beat a hasty retreat. One glance told him there was to be six weeks more of winter, so back to bed he went.

Mud Springer Here

William J. O'Brien, director of the Municipal Aquarium located at South Boston has added to his collection of aquatic vertebrate a new specimen from West Africa, the scientific name of which is nearly as long as his three-inch body. In the language of Vergil, Cicero and their brethren of the rostrum the newcomer's specie is indicated by the title, Periophthalmus Aoelreuteri. For the ordinary layman who visits the aquarium, Mr. O'Brien speaks of him as a "Mud Springer," furnishing no official explanation for this ordinary Bostonian terminology.

The newcomer is amphibious by nature. Although intended to spend the greater part of his life in the water, whether fresh or salt, he can live comfortably for long periods of time crawling around on the sand or mud feeding upon insects and vegetation.

He is devoid of legs and has to move along on land as the seal does, using his tail which terminates in a fin, and two flippers which take the place of fins. A fin sitting well up on his back serves as an aid to locomotion in the water.

Ice Blockade Attacked

Telling blows were dealt to the ice blockade on many New England fronts today. The coast guard fleet advanced rapidly, re-enforced by the navy tug Wandant, and the advent of milder weather. Only one casualty was reported, the machinery of the patrol boat Faunce breaking down after the boat became stuck in the ice in Buzzards Bay today.

Solid ice 10 inches thick was found today in Dorchester Bay by the patrol boat Anpiepam and the navy tug Wandant, which made good progress in opening that bay to navigation. Along the Maine front, the Kickapoo broke a channel through the eastern arm of Penobscot Bay to Belfast, for the shipping using that route.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly overcast tonight; Sunday probably fair; warmer tonight, with lowest temperature slightly below freezing; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain or snow tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest and west winds; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Sunday.

Weather Outlook for Week Beginning Monday: North and middle Atlantic states —Mostly fair weather followed by snow over north and snow or rain over south portion about Thursday. Colder Monday night and Tuesday; warmer Thursday; colder again toward end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	29	Minneapolis	34	38
Bermuda	52	60	New Orleans	46	60
Chicago	30	38	New York	18	26
Denver	36	64	Norfolk, Va.	24	32
Helena, Mont.	30	40	Philadelphia	20	26
Jacksonville	34	48	St. Louis	30	40
Kansas City	38	38	San Francisco	46	60
Los Angeles	68	84	Washington	16	30
Miami, Fla.	46	70			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 2.
B—Maximum Feb. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:16 p. m., height 9.5 feet.
Sunday 10:35 a. m.; height 11.3 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:38 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy, light snowfall before daybreak; maximum temperature 30 degrees above zero; minimum 8 above.

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Georgic on Last Visit

The Cunard White Star motorship Georgic calls at Commonwealth Pier about 7:30 o'clock tonight, en route to New York from Liverpool and Cobh on her last visit to this port.

The Georgic, which has been operated in the Boston-New York-Liverpool service since built, only a few years ago, has been assigned to engage in winter cruises for the next few months. In the spring it will enter the New York-Southampton-London service along with her sister ship the Britannic, also from the Boston service. The places of both vessels in the Boston service will be taken by two of the post-war Cunard fleet, for the summer season.

Mrs. Byrd to Meet Admiral

Mrs. Richard E. Byrd leaves Boston this morning for California, where she will sail from San Pedro for New Zealand to join her husband on the return of Admiral Byrd's expedition from the antarctic.

According to the latest reports from Little America the expedition's ships will probably reach Dunedin just about the time Mrs. Byrd arrives there, although the arrival might be delayed by conditions in the Bay of Whales.

Briefs

Gloucester bound, the American yacht Yankee sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, today for St. Helena, exile island of Napoleon, continuing on her world cruise. Irving Johnson, the skipper, expects to solemnize the marriage of two members of the crew, who announced their engagement at Cape Town, sometime before the Yankee's arrival in Gloucester on May 5, the Associated Press states.

Fear that the new federal housing project for South Boston may drive many old residents from their homes by the higher rentals which may ensue, has moved many old residents of the area to seek guarantee of their return to the area at the same rentals.

In the poor-debtor session of the Boston Municipal Court yesterday Judge Michael H. Murray ordered Abram Lipp to pay $500 weekly on a debt of $4500 which he owed a real-estate firm. Mr. Lipp is said to have been the "straw man" in the land-taking sales for the East Boston traffic tunnel conducted by the Boston Finance Commission.

Discarding of regulation Sam Browne belts and puttees by the Boston Police Department in favor of regulation trousers and coats was decreed today by Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard after a conference with Superintendent Martin H. King.

Closing of the Hotel Brunswick in Boston tonight is scheduled by the owners because the noted old hotel has outlived its period of usefulness and because it would be far cheaper to build a new hotel than modernize the present structure.

January was the coldest month in Vermont in 15 years, and there were only six colder months since 1877, C. N. Bemis, meteorologist at the weather bureau at Northfield, Vt., said today, according to the Associated Press.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, in Washington today, asked the right for the State, by reorganization of its state welfare division, to direct both relief and welfare work through this division for the next two years. Federal aid would be made optional with the communities, according to the Associated Press.

Washington authorities today notified Connecticut that a thorough investigation would be made of hijacking of interstate truck shipments on the Boston Post Road, the Associated Press states.

A hearing on the proposed improvement of Southport, Conn., harbor will be held before the federal board of engineers, Tuesday, according to the Associated Press.

Maine's Congressmen were notified today that Gov. Louis J. Brann would seek a $1,500,000 allotment under the $4,880,000,000 federal relief bill for building new national guard armories.

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Sportsman's Show Opens in Boston To Smell of Pines and Wood Smoke

Thousands of Boston sport lovers walked amidst realistic scenes of the great northern woods at the Mechanics Building today as the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show opened with every New England state and the Dominion of Canada represented. The show continues daily through next Saturday.

At the hands of expert craftsmen, the building has been made to resemble a gigantic camp with all the surroundings one would expect to find in the heart of the Maine woods. Lakes and brooks abound throughout the hall. Tall pines hide deer and other wild animals. And the aroma of the balsam completes the realistic atmosphere.

In the Grand Hall, a huge pool has been built where canoe tilting contests, log rolling, fly casting and other water sports, will be held daily. The stage holds an exhibit arranged by Hudson Bay sportsmen. Two real Indian tepees have been built on either end of the stage. They were set up by Chief Kurtness, a Mickmack Indian from Cobalt, Hudson Bay.

Officials of the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, sponsors of the show, report every inch of space taken this year. This is the first time that such a condition has existed in advance of the show. More than 500 different exhibits have been arranged and the value of the equipment displayed is set at more than $1,500,000.

Maine has the largest single exhibit at the show, with a booth 80 feet long and 25 feet wide. The exhibit typifies a scene in the Maine woods. A brook has been "built" to flow over moss-covered rocks. In the foreground a camp site has been erected, complete to the glowing coals and forked-stick uprights for holding the pots and pans.

There are 120 of these sites scattered throughout the woods in Maine for use by the public. Under the supervision of the Department of Fish and Game, the sites include platforms for tents, ample firewood and every facility for making the camper's stay comfortable. Spots have been selected near lakes and brooks and springs. Since the camps have been made available, wardens report fewer forest fires. No camping is allowed in the Maine woods except at the authorized camp sites.

New streamlined speed boats and cruisers are exhibited by New England boat builders. And there are plenty of canoes, rowboats and sailboats for those who prefer the smaller water craft. An unusual exhibit is a tall totem pole, 150 years old. It belongs to the Haida Indians on the Charlotte Islands of Canada and fantastic figures and symbols have been carved on the pole from end to end. It is one of the few genuine totem poles in existence.

Fast-Run Electric Engine Built for Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 — A streamlined electric locomotive tried out by the Pennsylvania Railroad on a test run between this city and Wilmington will be put on exhibition here the week of Feb. 4, preliminary to inauguration of through electric passenger service between New York and Washington.

Achieving a speed of 102 miles an hour on the test run, the locomotive is officially rated as developing a sustained operating speed of 90 miles an hour with a full weight train. Fifty-seven more locomotives like this one will be used by the railroad, and are now under construction. Twenty-eight electric engines more like those now in use, but streamlined, the cab commanding a clear view of the track, are also being built.

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Sunday's Partial Eclipse of Sun Leads Year's Celestial Events

Nick Made by Moon Will Increase for an Hour and Then Diminish—Spectacle Has Been on Waiting List of Astronomers for 48 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., Feb. 2—Sunday's partial eclipse of the sun, visible in any part of North America but Alaska, is probably the most interesting act on the 1935 celestial program. For the next few days Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, appears on the same bill and can be seen just at twilight in the southwest, with Venus shining close by, the brightest orb in the sky.

Since Hsi and Ho, the two royal astronomers of Emperor Chung K'ang, lost their heads on Oct. 23, 2137 B. C., because they failed to predict an eclipse the day before, and carry out customary rites of shooting arrows and beating drums to deliver the sun from a mythical demon supposed to be devouring it, astronomers have been years ahead in their predictions.

Sunday's partial eclipse has been on a waiting list for nearly 50 years. It was predicted 48 years ago by Dr. Nicholas Bobrovnikoff, director of Perkins Observatory. Today astronomers not only know about every eclipse that has occurred since 1207 B. C., but they are more than 200 years ahead of time in listing all eclipses up to 2160 A. D.

Prepared for Event

Because it is not a total eclipse astronomers are only mildly interested, but among those who watch for such events to take place and marvel at the mathematical accuracy astronomers show in predicting the exact time and place of a sun, moon and earth rendezvous, smoked glasses and exposed and developed photographic film will be as popular as ever. No one should attempt to watch the scene without some protection to the eyes.

For one hour the nick the moon takes out of the top of the sun will grow in size until nearly half of the sun's total surface is hidden, and then for an hour longer the nick will diminish. In scissoring out its place in the sun, the earth's satellite moves across the upper half of the sun from right to left. This year there are five such partial eclipses scheduled, the greatest number possible in any one year. The first has already taken place, Jan. 5. It was visible only in a limited portion of the Pacific Ocean.

The second will be the Feb. 3 performance. The third is on June 30, visible only in northern Europe, Asia and Greenland, and the fourth, on July 30, can be seen only in Africa and on the southern Atlantic Ocean. On Christmas Day a special performance will be given for the benefit of any south polar explorers interested enough to brave the icy blasts while an annular eclipse takes place. In this particularly beautiful type of eclipse the moon is outlined directly in the center of the sun, which takes on the appearance of a shiny golden ring.

Two Eclipses of Moon

Two eclipses of the moon, the one of Jan. 19, visible only on the Pacific coast, and one on July 15-16, visible anywhere in the United States, are also listed for this year.

Ordinarily such a year as 1935 occurs only once in a century, but during the twentieth century there are three years in which seven such eclipses are scheduled, 1917, 1935 and 1982.

The exactness with which astronomers can predict and trace back eclipses has been of particular value to Bible students. In the case of Hebrew history during the period in which the prophet Amos lived, exact dating of events has been possible by tracing back eclipses visible in Samaria. Amos predicated an eclipse with the words, "I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day." Without doubt this event took place in 763 B. C.

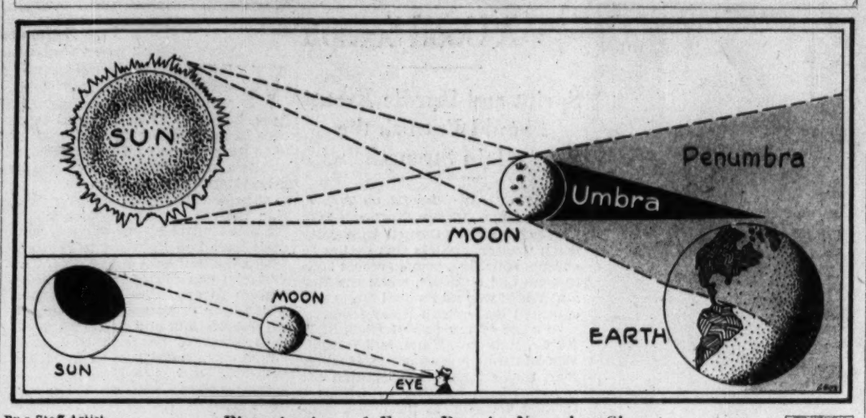
How to Take Pictures

An interesting series of pictures to show the progress of an eclipse can be made with most cameras. Firmly set up and directed toward the southeast, so that the sun appears in the lower left-hand corner of the finder, an exposure every 10 or 15 minutes will give a series of various stages during the eclipse. The light should be cut down as much as possible by closing the diaphragm to the smallest pinhole, and if available a very heavy filter should be used. Set the shutter to a very fast exposure, one-hundredth of a second or less, depending on the kind of a filter used. Do not change the position of the camera or the film during the eclipse.

Taken from the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, the following table shows the time at which the eclipse will be highest for different parts of the United States, according to the standard time of the region. The eclipse lasts for approximately one hour before and one hour after the time given.

Boston	11:36 a. m., E. S. T.
Chicago	10:20 a. m., C. S. T.
Tallahassee	11:00 a. m., E. S. T.
Pasadena	7:28 a. m., P. S. T.

Celestial Mechanics of Tomorrow's Spectacle



By a Staff Artist

Picturization of Event Due in Noonday Sky

Upper—Partial Eclipse Visible Throughout the Shaded Area of the Penumbra. Total Eclipse Occurs Only When Umbra Touches Earth. Lower—How Sun and Moon Will Appear to a New Englander at the Height of the Partial Eclipse.

Sailors' Snug Harbor 'Mateys' Decide Their New Cap'n Will Do

'Skipper' Flynn Brings Goodly Dash of Salt to the 850 Landlocked Seamen Who Find Refuge in the Century-Old Institution

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Sailors' Snug Harbor has a new Governor, and the "mateys" at this mariners' haven are back this week on their normal major topics of the come and go of ships up the New York roadstead and the weather. They have been pondering the succession ever since the passing of Capt. George Beckwith last August, and no man ever had to run a sharper critical gauntlet than Capt. Howard A. Flynn last Monday, when he came by appointment of the trustees to take over the management. He more than passed muster, it seems, for it is a rare, fine compliment when the Snug Harbor gaffers decide a man "will do."

As for Captain Flynn, to him every man-jack in the big building overlooking New York Bay, is "captain," and then, of course, he can vie with the best of them in the matter of marine background, having grown up on the sea, in a manner of speaking, son of a seafaring line whose home port was Machiasport, Maine.

It began when his father, who owned a schooner plying a three-cornered trade between the United States, the West Indies and South America, started to ship his wife and four sons along with him on voyages. By the time he was 21, Captain Flynn already had his master's license, and his three brothers, too, were ship's captains, all in the coastwise shipping trade.

Passing of Windships

The day of the windships was passing by then, however, and in the latter part of the war, Captain Flynn joined the Navy in command of the steamship Cohasset. After the war he became master of the City of Eureka and the City of St. Joseph in the Mediterranean service of the Mallory Steamship Company, and in 1924 came ashore to be New York port captain of that line. Last year, as vice-president of the Marine Society, he was made a trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and now, at 49, is skipper of the 850 involuntary land locked seamen in that institution, which has been a port of call for distressed mariners since 1833.

It was in that year that the relatives of Capt. Robert Randall bowed to his last will and testament that they had fought for 30 years, and all "aged, decrepit and worn-out seamen" who had served five years under the American flag were bid welcome to the Staten Island refuge. It was to derive its income from a farm in Manhattan, and thus it was that Captain Randall provided better than he knew for his pet bequest, for a property that was then valued at about $20,000 has come to be worth a thousand times that amount.

On the original acreage, now bounded by Fourth and Fifth Avenues and Sixth and Tenth Street, stand today the apartment house that is No. 1 Fifth Avenue, the John Wanamaker Stores, houses on Washington Square North and other office and apartment buildings that have made Sailors' Snug Harbor rank among the wealthiest institutions of its kind in the world.

The occupants are known as "guests," not "inmates," and more than 8000 seagoing wayfarers have been accommodated in the 100 years. Some changes have been made in the entrance qualifications, such as the raising of the minimum age limit from 60 to 65 years, but the original ruling idea is as much in force as ever.

As stipuated in the will, a board of trustees of city and state officeholders oversees the affairs of the institution, including the Mayor and the Recorder of New York City, the presidents of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Marine Society, the rector of Trinity Church and the minister of the First Presbyterian Church.

They are confirmed wanderers, though, these Staten Island "salts," and not one can be cornered to admit he is permanently landlocked. Isn't there the endless water traffic of the harbor to the greatest city in the world under the windows the livelong day, and the sound of the buoys and flash of the sea lights in the night to forever remind them they are the men who go down to the sea in ships?

As Captain Flynn said, recalling his days on the old sailing vessels, and how quickly the time passed on those long voyages of yesteryear, "a seaman usually feels happy to get away from the troubles in port."

Monitor Radiocast On Bonus Question

THE weekly series of feature programs, consisting of selections from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, will be continued on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The subject, "Two Sides of the Bonus Issue—Yes and No," taken from an article in the Weekly Magazine Section, will be discussed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.

On Monday, Feb. 4, there will be no noonday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" because of a special program on Station WBZ at that hour.

Beginning Saturday, Feb. 9, the Monitor's Feature program will be radiocast at 7 p. m., and each Saturday thereafter.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

State Plans to Clear Violet Sharpe's Name In Hauptmann Case

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 2 (AP)—The state of New Jersey will clear the name of Violet Sharpe, injected into the Lindbergh kidnap case by the defense, Assistant Attorney General Robert Peacock said today.

Miss Sharpe, a maid in the home of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, mother of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, committed suicide when she was to be questioned for the fourth time by officers investigating the kidnaping.

Peter H. Sommer, a "surprise" defense witness, yesterday testified that he saw a woman who resembled the maid carrying a blond baby on a Hudson River ferry the night of the kidnaping.

Servants from the Morrow household and Ernest Miller, the young man Miss Sharpe was with the kidnap night, will be called during the State's rebuttal "to account for every hour" of that night, Mr. Peacock said.

She went to a roadhouse, which had been forbidden to the servants by Mrs. Morrow, and was fearful of losing her job, Mr. Peacock said. The young woman was home by 11 o'clock, the prosecutor added.

Mr. Peacock said that Colonel Lindbergh had not been consulted as to whether such rebuttal evidence should be submitted, the flyer having given the State permission before the trial started to use any and all evidence and information he might have if needed to convict Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

Pilsudski Silent On Backing Reich At Göring's Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Feb. 1—The outspoken Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's War Minister, is understood to have been in an unusually noncommittal mood during a two-hour conversation here with Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring of Prussia. The Reich cabinet member passed through Warsaw at the end of his hunting trip in the Bielowicza forest and stopped off here to see Polish officials.

Asked by the Prussian Minister whether he would meet Chancellor Adolf Hitler of the Reich, Marshal Pilsudski—according to well-authenticated reports — declined to commit himself definitely.

Invited by General Göring to support Germany's claims for rearming, the Polish War Minister is said to have been equally cautious.

On the other hand, the two statesmen are believed to have found themselves agreed as to the unacceptability of the proposed assistance pact, known as the Eastern Locarno. There is reason to believe they would both withdraw their objections if the pact were changed to one of nonaggression.

Though General Göring took advantage of the visit to chase diplomatic quarries, the Monitor learns the primary object of the trip really was to indulge his love of hunting and shooting. The trip was first mooted last summer when a prominent Polish officer attended the Reichswehr maneuvers at General Göring's invitation.

Youths' Calf Clubs In Manitoba Help To Feed Export Cattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—An experimental scheme for feeding Manitoba cattle exported via the Hudson Bay route from Churchill has been announced by D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Agriculture.

Under the scheme, from 500 to 700 head of cattle will be made ready for export by next fall through the feeding facilities of the boys' and girls' calf clubs of the province.

Departments of Agriculture experts will keep track of costs of feeding and shipping. The Government will guarantee producers the June price plus 10 per cent for cattle shipped under the scheme, and, if the sale price is higher, will also pay the difference.

Plans have also been made by the Government to test the British market for chilled beef at the same time, and arrangements have been made with Winnipeg packing houses to ship a number of carcases.

Announcement of the scheme followed a recent trip by Mr. McKenzie on a cattle boat from Churchill to Great Britain, where he investigated the market for Canadian cattle.

Chicora College Creditors Ask Cash, Not Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Mortgage and bondholders of the Chicora College property here have declined to accept the properties in full settlement of their obligations, but deman a partial cash payment instead, according to a report issued by the Rev. F. Ray Riddle, chairman of a special liquidating committee appointed by the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina.

The properties have been heavily indebted for some time.

Pennsylvania Police Investigate Charges Of Drug Conspiracy

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 2 (AP) State police announced today the arrest of a state health official and the issuance of a warrant for a manufacturer on charges of conspiracy to distribute more than 1100 worthless injections of diphtheria anti-toxin.

The troopers also began an investigation of diphtheria fatalities in the state since Oct. 17, 1934. Two such deaths led to the discovery that the state was distributing anti-toxin which Charles J. Margiotti, attorney general, said had deteriorated. Governor Earle ordered quick action.

William Hoffmann, director of the state police bureau of criminal identification, disclosed today that he had sworn out informations against Roy G. Miller, chief of the division of supplies and biological products of the health department, and Dr. E. K. Tingely, president of the Gilliland Laboratories of Marietta. Mr. Miller was arrested last night and released under $500 bail, Mr. Hoffmann said, but the other warrant had not yet been served. Announcement that the charges would be made brought prompt declarations of innocence from the accused men.

"There was absolutely no collusion," Dr. Tingely said, "between our laboratories or anyone connected with them, and Mr. Miller of the state health department. I can't understand the charges."

Garage Man Sues Kentucky General

MANCHESTER, Ky., Feb. 2 (AP)—Filing of a suit for $25,000 damage against Brig.-Gen. Ellerbe W. Carter, following seizure of an automobile in the roundup of allegedly stolen cars in Clay County was made known yesterday.

Coincident with the arrival yesterday of 75 more guardsmen from Barbourville and Harlan, General Carter stated he would begin an inquiry into the offices of various county officials.

Frank Carnahan, a garage man, who filed the $25,000 damage suit, also obtained an order from Circuit Court Judge W. E. Begley for return of the car seized in his garage, and for a writ of habeas corpus for his release. Mr. Carnahan was released before the order was served. In his damage suit he charged humiliation and mental anguish at the hands of state police under General Carter.

Townsend Plan Defeated

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Washington State Senate yesterday defeated a memorial urging Congress to pass the Townsend old-age pension plan. The vote was 23 to 20.

Foreign Policy Speakers Deplore Abyssinia's Fate

Franco-Italian Pact in Africa Called Move of Imperialist Type

Abyssinia was presented today as the luckless pawn in another imperialistic European venture.

This interpretation of the recent Franco-Italian agreement prevailed at the meeting of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

Both William Koren Jr., research associate of the Foreign Policy Association, and Prof. Bruno Roselli, former Italian diplomat, and present chairman of the Italian Department of Vassar College, took the position that imperialism was again rampant in Africa. France, it was contended, granted Italy the privilege of extending its influence in Abyssinia, provided Italy would withdraw from the revisionist group in Europe.

Provocative Results

These two speakers warned that the world was viewing mainly the stabilizing effects for Europe of the Franco-Italian alliance without noting the provocative results in Africa.

Mme. Maurice Muret, modern European history teacher at Barnard College, contended that the beneficial results of the Franco-Italian accord in Europe outweighs contrary effects in Africa.

Professor Roselli charged Japan with dumping "shop-worn ammunition" on the natives; France with training them to fight; and England with going back on a pledge to Italy whereby Italy was granted a free hand in Abyssinia" if it could conquer opposition from the outside.

Thwarted in Purposes

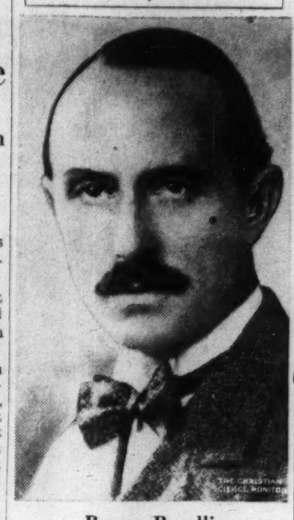
Now, contends Mr. Roselli, Italy has been given a free hand in Abyssinia, only to find herself thwarted by other imperialistic nations who fail to keep their word.

Italy's position is weaker today than it was a year ago, Madame Muret stated, and thus its turn from the "revisionist ranks" to a deal with France. The increased prestige as an imperial power with colonies has long appealed to Mussolini. France played to this desire and also gained some of the sought after "security" it desires.

In a final summing up of the whole question from the point of view of an imperialistic policy of European nations versus the same desires of Japan in the Far East, Mr. Koren contended the attitude of European nations toward the far-eastern situation of Manchoukuo was a strange paradox on their attitude toward African possessions.

"We may well ask," he said, "can either the granting or the taking of the 'free hand' in an undeveloped country be justified today? Is the 'closed door' preferable to the 'open door'? Must we face a succession of 'Manchoukuos'?"

Hits Imperialism



Bruno Roselli

War Without Profit Will Assure Peace, Legion Head Says

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Frank N. Belgrano Jr., national commander of the American Legion, forecast last night that the present Congress would pass a universal service law to make war "an unprofitable business."

Addressing a district conference of the Legion, he told members "you can count as won" the Legion's long battle to have capital and industry conscripted on the same basis as manpower, "with special preference and profit for none."

"When that law becomes effective," he declared, "this nation will have taken the longest step in the direction of peace in its history. Let us hope that other nations will follow our example.

"When war ceases to return big profits to a select few, war will cease to exist. When the profiteers realize that war will cut their dividends instead of increase them, there will be a lot less talk about war and more talk about peace."

Monopoly Charged In Film Industry; Investigation Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An investigation of alleged monopoly in the Pacific coast motion picture business was asked by the Association of Independent Theater Owners, Los Angeles, in a petition to the United States Department of Justice.

Robert H. Poole, secretary of the association, declared in his request that the motion picture exhibitor's film code had been violated in southern California and that the operation of Fox West Coast theaters had created a condition under which the smaller exhibitors could not exist.

Mr. Poole contended that many independent theater owners had been forced to sell their business to the larger exhibitor-chain to escape eventual bankruptcy. Others, he said, have been made parties to unfair agreements in order to remain in business.

"Consent decrees heretofore entered in anti-trust proceedings against Fox West Coast Theaters and others have been flagrantly violated under the guise of code regulations," he declared, adding that the code is being used to further monopolistic conditions.

He asked that consent decrees be enforced, and that the motion picture exhibitor's code be made to function as an impartial law.

Fox West Coast Theaters Corporation is now being reorganized under the name of National Theaters Corporation, these negotiations involving the transfer of 125 theaters in three Pacific coast states.

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Defenders Lose To S. W. Pearson And E. M. Edwards

Malcolm Kirkbride and J. R. Leonard Advance in U. S. Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2—Stanley W. Pearson and Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia knocked Huntingdon D. Sheldon and Joseph W. Brooks, New York aces, from their United States racquets doubles throne yesterday in a semifinal-round match played at the Philadelphia Racquet Club. The score: 18—16, 8—15, 15—6, 15—13.

Malcolm Kirkbride and Joseph R. Leonard of New York, recent winners of the Canadian racquets doubles championship, played in Montreal, downed the veteran New Yorkers, Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, who were seeking their tenth title. Pell and Mortimer won their first doubles title in 1915. Yesterday they bowed to Kirkbride and Leonard at 17—14, 15—5, 3—15, 15—12, in the other semifinal match.

The final is scheduled for today.

Anne Page Captures Junior League Final At Squash Racquets

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club won the Junior League squash racquets tournament trophy for the third time here yesterday when she defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., in the final round. Five games and over 60 minutes were required to settle the issue. Miss Page won at 15—8, 10—15, 15—9, 18—14, 15—11.

Mrs. Lamme, second seeded and recent winner of the New Jersey title, started the match by keeping Miss Page, top seeded, on the defensive with deep, close drives to the backwall and catching her out of position with sharply angled shots in the forecourt. Mrs. Lamme, also a lawn-tennis player won the opening games aa 18—15, 15—10.

However, Miss Page, one of the hardest hitters in America, trailing in the third game at 2—5, suddenly found her usual form. She drew up even and then won the game with the loss of only four more points.

The fourth game was turned into a battle royal, with each contestant fighting for every point. Miss Page ran up a lead of 6—3. At that point Mrs. Lamme staged a rally. She brought the score up to 9—10 and then forged ahead. Miss Page fought on and finally deuced the score at 13-all. The game was then set at five points. Using all the speed at her command Miss Page captured the game at 18—14, losing only one point after deuce.

Mrs. Lamme, playing well in the deciding game, held leads of 9—2 and 10—3, when suddenly she lost her winning form and captured only one more point. Miss Page won 12 straight points for the game, match and title.

Miss Page also holds the Philadelphia district and Pennsylvania state championships.

Yale Wants Trip to Japan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—The Yale baseball team hopes to make an exhibition tour of Japan this summer, if the university athletic board of control will approve the trip. The tour would be made at the invitation of several Japanese universities and would extend over 29 days. Dean Mendell has sanctioned the return of the team after the opening of the university in the fall. Such permission was refused two years ago and forced abandonment of a similar trip. Sailing from San Francisco early in August, the team plans to leave the island Sept. 12.

Amusements

BOSTON

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—52nd Jubilee Celebration—
RKO Vaudeville
JOE PENNER
Boswell Sisters
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A Speedy Relay Quartet

Cornell University's One-Mile Team

Left to Right—James H. Hucker '37, Robert E. Linders '36, Edward G. Ratkoski '35, Robert A. Scallan '36.

Macdonald Smith Leads Golf Field At Halfway Mark

GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—The country's leading golfers, paced by that old Carnoustie veteran, Macdonald Smith, took his golf course apart yesterday as they paraded through the second round of the Oakmont $6500 tournament.

Smith matched a 67 with his 68 of Thursday for 135 strokes, five under par. This gave the 45-year-old master shotmaker a five-stroke lead on the field at the halfway mark.

Even at that, Smith's was not the best card of the day, John Revolta, of Milwaukee, breezed in with a 66, four under perfect figures.

Thirteen players took advantage of the warm day and perfect playing conditions to earn a decision over par, but even at this, there were some including Olin Dutra, United States open champion, who had their troubles.

Trailing Smith in second place were four players: Ray Mangrum, Los Angeles; Lex Robson, Toronto; Jimmy Hines, Long Island, and Harry Cooper, Chicago, with totals of 140, even par.

In a six-way tie for sixth were Revolta, Les Madison of Hollywood; Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore.; Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.; Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Jack Gaines, Glendale amateur.

Seven others were tied at 142, including Gene Sarazen, former United States open champion, Denny Shute, former British open champion, Henry Picard, North-South title holder, and Charles Guest, leader at the end of the first round.

Medal play will be concluded Sunday, after which the nine leaders go into Nassau competition, consisting of four rounds of match play, to decide the title.

Leo Diegel, former national P. G. A., and Canadian open champion on numerous occasions, gave up yesterday and withdrew after he had shot his second 74.

Cuban Trip Postponed

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2 (AP)—Start of spring training by the champion St. Louis Cardinals has been postponed from Feb. 26 until March 4 or 5 as the result of cancelation of plans for two spring exhibition games in Cuba. President Sam Breadon said yesterday the Cuban trip had been called off largely because of uncertain conditions in the islands. The Cards will train at Bradenton, Fla.

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Over the Net

INSTEAD of entering four or five players in the Davis Cup competition this year, Japan has, according to the Associated Press, nominated only two for 1935 duty in quest of the international tennis trophy. The two players selected—Jiro Yamagishi and Hideo Nishimura—were also members of the 1934 team. Decreased revenue, the Japanese Lawn Tennis Association claims, has made the curtailment necessary.

Japan has been drawn against Holland in the first round, according to the draw just made in London. Last year Japan drew a bye in the first round and then bowed to Australia in the next round by 4 matches to 1. The 1935 team members played in two singles and the doubles match. On the first day against Australia, Yamagishi played and lost to Vivian B. McGrath at 2—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4. Then, on the second day, Yamagishi and Nishimura teamed and forced J. H. (Jack) Crawford and Adrian K. Quist to four sets before losing. The score was: 6—1, 6—0, 4—6, 9—7. Yamagishi played Don P. Turnbull on the third day and lost in straight sets, 6—4, 7—5, 9—7. The only player to win a match from Australia last year was Jiro Fujikura, who beat McGrath, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 8—6. For some reason Fujikura was not chosen this year.

Chicago's first city indoor tennis tournament is scheduled for the week of Feb. 10 at the Broadway Armory. Entries have been received from Thane Halstead, Illinois champion, and Frank T. O'Connell, who teamed with Halstead to win the state doubles championship; Karl F. Kamrath, Chicago outdoor champion, and Paul Myllenberg, Lincoln Park champion. Other entries which have been filed with Roland Bloomstrand, chairman of the arrangements committee, have been received from the following indoor experts: Eugene Quinn, Russell Ball and Bill Parkhill.

The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association will hold its annual general meeting on Feb. 16 in Toronto.

Moorestown Field Club in the Philadelphia district seeks the Davis Cup tie between the United States and China, which country returns to Davis Cup play after a lapse of nine years in the North American zone.

Foreign Competitors Out in Quarter-Final

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Feb. 2 (AP)—United States club swingers yesterday eliminated all foreign competitors in the quarter-final round of the first annual British Colonial Amateur Golf Tournament.

C. C. Polinghorne of Toronto, Canada, was defeated, 4 and 2, by the medalist, A. B. Bronson of New York, while Bruce K. Thompson of Nassau was eliminated in 19 holes by William L. Culbert Jr. of New York.

Defaults advanced other United States players without play. Robert Ogorman of New York advanced through default by C. J. Dewey of Nassau, and S. D. Young of Grand Rapids, Mich., progressed when Samuel Pozmantier of New York did not appear.

Cambridge Club Invited

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Cambridge University Rugby Club yesterday was extended an invitation to make another tour of eastern United States by a joint committee representing all eastern colleges, clubs and organizations fostering the sport. The cable, signed by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Princeton, chairman of the committee, and John T. McGovern, Cornell, secretary, was sent to Kenneth Fyfe, captain of the Cambridge Club. If the official sanction of the English Rugby Union is granted, it is believed that plans for the visit will be made much along those of last spring when the Light Blues played Harvard, Yale, Princeton and an all-East fifteen. A match between the visitors and a team representing New York Clubs may be arranged.

Yankee Contracts in Mail

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The New York Yankees announced yesterday the mailing of contracts for 1935 to 28 players, with Babe Ruth, Earle Combs and Fred (Dixie) Walker, of the outfield corps, Pitchers Russell Van Atta and Johnny Allen getting only provisional agreements. The latter gesture is in line with a previous announcement of the Yankees that these players would have to report to spring training at St. Petersburg and prove themselves rid of mishaps they suffered last season before they would be tendered full contracts.

Yacht Regatta at San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 2—Hundreds of yachts from ports of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Great Lakes will sail into San Diego Harbor Aug. 3 to take part in the regatta to be held in conjunction with the California Pacific International Exposition. International racers from the yachting centers of the world are being invited to participate in the regatta Aug. 3 to Aug. 11, according to the sponsors, the San Diego Yacht Club and the Yacht Club of Coronado, society's playground of southern California.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	15	6	11	86	65	30
London	14	3	12	81	74	28
Buffalo	13	3	12	66	67	26
Cleveland	13	0	13	65	71	26
Syracuse	11	1	15	69	75	22
Windsor	11	5	14	63	68	22

Result Feb. 1

Windsor 6, London 4.

College Waterpolo Result

Yale 34, C. C. N. Y. 12.

College Swimming Result

Yale 57, C. C. N. Y. 36.

Powel Crosley Jr. Has Poured $200,000 Into Minor Leagues

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Within a year, Powel Crosley Jr., millionaire owner of the Cincinnati baseball club, has poured $200,000 into minor league coffers for players he hopes can lift his hapless Reds out of the mire of the National League.

To show you that he meant business when he said he intends putting Cincinnati back on the baseball map, the Reds have figured in no less than 25 deals with major and minor league outfits since Crosley acquired control on February 4 last year.

The result is, 24 rookies, most of them plucked from the country's three class AA minor leagues—the Pacific Coast, International and American Association—will battle for regular positions when the Reds begin training in Florida late this month.

This year's club will be the youngest and greenest in the league, but both Crosley and Business Manager Larry McPhail believe that once it settles down, becomes acclimated and shakes off its stage fright, it will be powerful enough to blast its way into the first division—if not this year, then next.

The $200,000 figure is for players alone and does not include approximately $100,000 more which the Reds have invested in minor league holdings.

Some of the more important Redleg freshmen are Johnny Mize, first baseman from Rochester for whom Crosley coolly paid $50,000; Alex Kampouris, second baseman from Sacramento, and Lew Riggs, third baseman, and Bill Myers, shortstop, who played side by side on the pennant winning Columbus team of the American Association last year.

Goodman, an outfielder, also from Rochester, is counted on to land a regular position as is Herrmann, a big pitcherr who won 27 and lost 13 games for the San Francisco Seals in 1934.

Sporting Around the Hub

AN INTERNATIONAL women's squash racquets team, representing England, will invade Boston over the week-end. As individuals, the English women will compete in the United States championship tournament, starting Monday morning at the Harvard Club of Boston. Then on Feb. 12 the visitors will defend the Wolfe-Noel Cup against an American team, also at the Harvard Club.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, national champion, has been seeded No. 1 in the American list for the United States championship. Anne Page of Merion, who won the Junior League tourney in New York yesterday, is ranked No. 2, with Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., runnerup to Miss Page yesterday, No. 3. Eleonora R. Sears, Boston's noted sportswoman, is No. 4 in the list. The English seeded list is headed by Margot Lumb, British champion. She is followed by the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, team captain, No. 2; Mrs. Ian McKechnie, No. 3, and Norah Kelman, No. 4. Other English players coming are Rachel Sykes and Betty Cooke.

The fast traveling Bruins Cubs will meet the Philadelphia Arrows in a Canadian-American League game at the Boston Arena tonight, and the Boston players look forward to a hard rugged game, similar to that of Wednesday when the Cubs took the Arrows by a 2-1 score in Philadelphia. Once again the Cubs management, in an effort to promote hockey interest among the younger generation, has decided upon a "kid's night," the first since the Christmas holidays and the youngsters will get their chance to see Monsieur Jean Pusie and his mates for the federal tax involved on their tickets. Similar to previous nights for boys and girls, any youngster under 17, accompanied by an adult, will be admitted to the Arena tonight for only the federal tax.

Keith Brown, world record holding pole vaulter, may be running into a stunning surprise along with the sports followers who will crowd the Boston Garden for the forty-sixth annual indoor invitation meet of the Boston A. A. There's an unknown in the woodpile. It is Fritz Pollard of Brown, J. Fred Powers' great hurdler, sprinter and pole vaulter. Few of the experts have known that in addition to being a great sprinter and hurdler Pollard also is a 13-foot pole vaulter.

Charlie (Chuck) Hornbostel, the Indiana captain, who last year captured the national 1000-meter championship and the national collegiate 880-yard title, will meet his erstwhile conqueror, Elton Brown, the flying Kansan, in the 1000-yard event at the B. A. A. meet. In winning the national collegiate half-mile crown in 1933, Hornbostel did 1m. 50.9s. At the Princeton Invitation meet last year, Hornbostel was beaten by an eyelash by Ben Eastman in the sensational time of 1m. 49.8s.

Andover and Exeter, rivals of more than half a century, will meet in a special relay, and so will Harvard and Yale. The Yale-Harvard and Andover-Exeter duels have featured B. A. A. meets since the early days of the grand old Exeter Street organization.

Arrangements have been concluded to have the Lesley Cup golf matches played at the Oyster Harbors Club on Cap Cod Oct. 4 and 5 it was announced today by the Massachusetts Golf Association. This appears to be a happy selection as all of the contestants will be housed under one roof.

Richard Cresson Harlow, who was the guest of honor at the Harvard Varsity Club in Cambridge on Thursday night, will return to Boston Monday. He will, on that night, be presented to Harvard graduates and their friends at the Harvard Club of Boston. The Harvard Club dinner will start at 7 o'clock. W. Tudor Gardiner '14, once a varsity footballer and later Governor of Maine, will be the toastmaster. William J. Bingham '16, Harvard's director of athletics, and Capt.-Elect Bob Haley of the 1935 Crimson team will be the speakers, preceding Coach Harlow.

Gene Andersen was chosen by the board of directors of the Oyster Harbors Club Colony at Osterville on Cape Cod today as their golf professional out of a field of 170 applicants. The committee in charge of securing a new pro for the Oyster Harbors Club has given it much time and study and a selection was made by process of elimination in a desire to select one who showed from every standpoint the ability and personality to fill this important position. In 1926 Andersen became pro of the Meadowbrook Club in Reading. In 1927 he went from the Meadowbrook Club to the Colonial Golf and Country Club at Lynnfield, which position he has filled since that date.

Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club advanced to the semifinals of the Class A Massachusetts squash racquets championship by defeating Thomas E. Jansen Jr. of the Harvard Club at the Boston A. A. The score: 15—11, 15—12, 15—12. E. Rotan Sargent of Harvard University won his third-round match from W. Delano of the Union Boat Club, 15—10, 15—8, 15—10.

Iowa Meet March 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 2—University of Iowa athletes will compete in the fifteenth annual Iowa indoor relay carnival at the end of the indoor season rather than at the beginning, Coach George T. Bresnahan has decided. He has announced that the big intramural event would occur March 30. Usually more than 200 men compete in the affair during the last Saturday in January or the first in February. Scheduling of the carnival for March means that the 1935 Hawkeye varsity track team will enter its campaign of seven intercollegiate meets on consecutive week ends without the benefit of an intramural warm-up.

Cornell Track Squad Promises A Good Season

Sprint and Hurdle Events Should Furnish the Main Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 2—Coach Jack Moakley, veteran Cornell University track mentor, expects this season to at least equal last year's success both indoors and outdoors, when the Red and White won all its dual meets and captured three Penn Relay titles.

In spite of the loss of Richard F. Hardy, Robert J. Kane, and Paul K. Vipond through graduation, Moakley feels that enough younger men are coming along, together with the returning veterans, to produce a winning combination.

The sprint and hurdle events are Cornell's main source of strength, in spite of these losses, with Robert E. Linders '36 and Robert A. Scallan '36 both showing improvement. Edward G. Ratkowski '35, who started off as a high jumper in his sophomore year and later lost some of his spring, is now concentrating on the quarter-mile event, and he will be used in the mile relay. Last year, when Ratkowski went abroad with the Polish team, he doubled in running events and thus found his real power.

Scallan, Linders and James H. Hucker '37, will probably comprise the rest of the relay team, and Moakley is confident that they will be capable of 3m. 20s. for the mile outdoors and may concentrate on this event rather than defense of one of the Penn Relay sprint titles.

Captain in Hurdles

Capt. Walter S. Merwin '35, indoor intercollegiate champion, is leading the hurdlers, a group which will find close competition for starting places. Frank J. Irving '35 will probably be Merwin's running mate, as he placed at the indoor championships a year ago, and others training for this event are Henry A. Rinder '35, Ratkowski, Grandin A. Godley '36, Hucker, Charles Neff '37, and John L. Messersmith '36. Moakley feels that this group is every bit as good as that of last year, when the only hurdles lost in dual meets were the highs at Boston and the lows at Princeton, the latter being due to Irving's falling.

John A. Meaden '37, last year's frosh captain, is working out well in the middle-distances, with Addison M. White '35 and Williams S. Hutchings '35 also getting into good form. Bruce D. Kerr '35, intercollegiate place winner in the 3000-meter event, will probably be shifted to the mile run, so that Ellison H. Taylor '35, who placed eighth in the cross-country championships, will hold forth at two miles.

Every Field Competitor Back

With every competitor back from last year, Moakley says that his field events should show definite improvement over the 1934 season. The high jump has Charles R. Scott, '36 winner in the Oxford-Cambridge meet at 6 f. 2 in., and Godley and Herbert E. Sandresky, '35 both capable of over six feet. The all-round sensation, Ratkowski, is also trying out at the broad jump, where he is being pushed by another all-round man, Neff, a diminutive athlete who sprints, hurdles, jumps, and pole vaults.

Walter D. Wood, '36 the shotputter who never tried the event until his sophomore year, is expected to better his 46-ft. mark of last season, while Robert A. Reed, '35 is the best weightman out of the group, which includes John B. Harlow, '35 Thomas Burns, '36 B. S. Shoemaker, '35 and Joseph L. Leone, '36.

Coach Moakley is now working his men on the boards in anticipation of the indoor meet with Yale on Feb. 23.

British Soccer Comment

Two Referees in Soccer?

London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WHY not have two referees in Association football matches, one for each half of the field? This question rises every time there is a "doubtful" goal in league or cup soccer, and the authorities in Britain have, indeed, gone so far as to experiment with a couple of presiding officials in an amateur international trial this season at Chester. The results were inconclusive and the plan is to be tested again later. Meanwhile, the merits and demerits of the suggested new system are being debated with keen interest.

At present the rules of soccer provide that the game shall be under the sole control of one referee, who shall have two linesmen to indicate where the ball goes out of play. The linesmen can draw the referee's attention to any breach of the rules which they think may have escaped his observation, and he may consult with them if he feels that their opinion will assist him in making a decision. But the "ref" is the complete boss, and what he says goes, right or wrong, even though—as in more than one recent instance—the movie camera shows incontrovertibly that he made a mistake. An example can be cited from the Cuptie in which Chelsea opposed Luton a short while ago. The ball was kicked against one of the goal-posts and rebounded straight across the goal-mouth, to be subsequently booted back to mid-field by a defender. The referee ruled that the ball had crossed the goal-line and Luton was therefore credited with a score, despite the vigorous protests of the Chelsea players and, needless to say, of their supporters in the crowd. But a strip of news-reel film, reproduced next day in a newspaper made it quite clear that the ball had not crossed the line at all.

Avoiding "Episodes"

Such episodes could be avoided, it is urged, if the number of officials in charge of a game were increased. Some people think that an additional referee is the best plan, others hold that two goal judges, as in ice hockey, would be a better innovation. The goal-judges could wave their flags if the ball went out of play behind the goal-line, if it passed under the crosbar, hit a net support and rebounded into play—this has happened fairly often—or if, in any circumstances, it passed over the goal-line into the goal before the goal-keeper could get it clear.

Also, goal-judges would be perfectly placed to adjudicate upon corner kicks, over which there is often considerable doubt. Frequently an attacker and a defender are so close together when the ball goes "dead" that the referee can only guess which one propelled the ball out of play. If we wrongly award a goal-kick, the attackers are unjustly penalized by the transference of play to mid-field by the subsequent free kick: and if he correctly gives a "corner" the defenders are at the unmerited disadvantage of having to cope with what is the equivalent of a leisurely pass to the center, with the opposing inside forwards well placed. It is hard to see any good reason against the introduction of two extra officials to watch these points—at any rate in important games, where the additional cost in fees and travelling expenses would be negligible compared with the gate receipts. After all, the rules define the maximum, not the actual, size of a playing pitch, so why not limit the number of referees and touch-judges in the same way? This would leave clubs of all grades free to suit their own convenience.

A One-Man Joh

Goal-judges, with powers similar to those of linesmen, would undoubtedly cut down bad decisions near goal: but they would not be well placed to help the referee in his midfield troubles. Therefore, regardless of the number of people with flags, there remains the question, "Is one referee sufficient?" At field hockey, there are two umpires, each superintending affairs in his half of the field, and the arrangement works very well. True, a soccer ball does not whiz around at the speed of a hockey ball; but, under present-day conditions, play swings from end to end at an amazing rate, and a referee needs to be almost as physically fit as a player if he is to be at hand to see things as they happen and apply the law.

Play in the amateur trial at Chester was so relatively slow, and the moves so much more obvious than those in professional games, that the match could have been refereed by one man as efficiently as by two, and the snags in the suggested new system are therefore not yet exposed. One imagines the chief of them to be the possibility of the referees lacking uniformity in their interpretation of certain rules. For example, they might differ in opinion as to the border line between permissibly vigorous play and illegally rough tactics, with the result that a man might be penalized in one half of the field for doing what was allowed in the other. Other little difficulties can be visualized, but there is a strong body of responsible opinion behind the idea that an increase of officials would be to the benefit of the game.

College Basketball Results

Akron 32, Mt. Union 23.
Allegheny 32, Fenn. C. 31.
Baldwin Wallace 57, John Carroll 35.
Central 39, Dubuque 35.
Duluth T. 38, Winona T. 32.
Duquesne 34, St. John's 30.
Fordham 27, Syracuse 24.
George Washington 33, Villanova 29.
Glenville 49, West Liberty 36.
Gustavus Adolphus 35, St. Olaf 26.
Hastings 33, Nebraska Wesleyan 26.
Jamestown 41, Wahpeton Science 30.
Kansas State 32, Missouri 29.
LaSalle 28, Brooklyn 17.
Long Island 60, Holy Cross 29.
Moorhead T. 42, St. Cloud T. 40.
Mt. St. Mary's 25, Gallaudet 19.
Murray T. 53, Millsaps 22.
N. D. State 39, S. D. State 33.
Northeastern 28, Pratt 23.
Northern Illinois 37, Medill 24.
Springfield 44, Brooklyn P. I. 27.
St. Ambrose 37, Iowa Wesleyan 23.
St. Thomas 45, St. Peter5s 24.
Toledo 38, Denison 34.
Western Illinois T. 39, Knox 30.
Western State 29, Ball T. 24.
West Virginia 51, West Virginia Wes. 15.
Wheaton 33, George Williams 30.

Cronin Makes Trade

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced yesterday that two more young players have been added to to his club's roster by way of a trade with the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. They are George Wilson, right-handed pitcher, and Nino Bongievanni, outfielder. The former will report at the Red Sox spring training camp, but the latter will not join the team until later in the season. In exchange the Sox will send Bill Cissell, veteran infielder, to Portland. Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston club made the deal and notified Collins by telephone.

College Hockey Result

Union 3, M. I. T. 2.

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Hamilton Squash Group Winning In Canada Play

TORONTO, Feb. 2 (AP)—Hamilton players, led by former champion Argue Martin, took four places in the round of eight in the Canadian open squash racquets championships here last night. The Hamilton quartet waded through two rounds of play along with three Toronto challengers and one invader from Montreal, H. A. R. Martin.

The quartet of players from Buffalo, N. Y., failed to reach the quarter-finals, J. T. Netterauer, dropping a 3—1 decision to M. Goldenburg, Hamilton, Ont., in the second round and D. Clucas going out in this same round and by a similar score before H. Levy, also of Hamilton. Earlier in the day Netterauer eliminated J. M. McConnell, Montreal, by a 3—0 score, and Clucas accounted for Herbert Lancaster, also from Montreal, 3—0.

C. Pollay, third member of the Buffalo squad, entered the second round with a 3—0 triumph over D. H. Knight, Toronto, but lost out in the afternoon to H. A. R. Martin, Montreal, 3—0. R. Riske, Buffalo, was defeated 3—0 by J. L. Leibel, Toronto, in the first round.

All-New Jersey Final In Club Champion Golf

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—An all-New Jersey final for today was written on the board yesterday as C. Bayard Mitchell of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Woodbury, N. J., and Charles Whitehead of South River, N. J., stroked their way through the semifinal of the eighth annual tournament of golf club champions.

Mitchell—conqueror of the defending champion, Tommy Goodwin—won his berth in the final by defeating Tommy Whiteway of Cleveland, Ohio, 1 up on the 36th hole.

Whitehead—former New Jersey scholastic champion—had an easy time turning back the last surviving favorite, Medalist Celeste Durand of Garden City, N. Y., 5 and 3.

Old Guard Is Beaten In New York Squash

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The old guard of squash racquets departed abruptly from the metropolitan singles championship yesterday, and two players who belong to the new era entered the final round of the tourney, when Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club, who managed to reach the quarterfinals last year, and the year before, defeated Darwin P. Kingsley, a veteran of the University Club, where the tournament has always been held, 15—12, 15—12, 17—14, and Robert Grant 3d, who was still a student at Harvard a year ago, disposed of W. H. Tevis Huhn, the last of the former champions still in the tournament, winner in 1925. The score of this match was 15—14, 15—7, 15—0.

Huhn was at his best in the first game, and led the way most of the time, until he stood at game point to 11. But a telltale shot lost him the service and Grant ran out the game on a close decision by the umpire on the final rally, when Huhn declined extra points. But the balance of the match was all in favor of the intercollegiate champion, who ran 10 straight points soon after the start of the second, and five in a row early in the third. Huhn was on the defensive most of the time, and just held his own for the balance of the match.

Goodwin had only a slight edge on Kingsley most of the way in their match winning the first two games by slight margins, by his greater care. In the third, Kingsley ran up a lead early in the game, until the score stood at 13—5 in his favor. But the exertion slowed him down, and careful play by Goodwin brought him to even terms at 14-all, with only one rally going to Kingsley, placing him at 14-11. Then Goodwin ran out the match in straight points.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	5	8	88	68	37
Providence	12	6	8	67	63	30
Quebec	13	3	14	88	69	29
New Haven	10	4	14	72	84	24
Philadelphia	10	2	17	62	93	22

Result Feb. 1

Providence 5, Quebec 2.

Niagara Names Hunsinger

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 2 (AP)—Selected from 50 applicants, Edward J. Hunsinger, assistant football coach at Fordham University last season, yesterday was named head coach at Niagara University to succeed Sheldon J. Hecker, resigned.

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International Police Force Urged by British Admiral To Insure Freedom of Seas

Has Any One Nation Right to Arrogate to Itself Maritime Control, Is Hopwood's Question Referring to United States Neutrality Ideas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That ancient mariner, the Freedom of the Seas, has started on a fresh cruise as a result of the report that President Roosevelt is reconsidering the traditional United States attitude toward neutrality.

In this connection, the question is raised here on what legal grounds, if the open seas are really "free," can any one nation have the right to police them either in time of war or peace. Admiral Ronald A. Hopwood, who puts forward this query in the December issue of the St. Martin's Review, cites the views of Queen Elizabeth to the effect that "the use of the sea and air is common to all. Neither can a title to the ocean belong to any people, or private persons, for as much as neither nature nor public use and custom permit any possession thereof."

"Good Queen Bess," in this as in other matters, was considerably in advance of her times in putting forward this theory by way of reply to Ambassador Mendoza of Spain, who in 1580 asked her to punish Drake for sailing the Indian Ocean on the ground that it had been "given" to this country by the Pope.

When the English Queen made her historic declaration, Spain claimed sovereignty over the whole of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, while Portugal "reigned" over the Indian Ocean and the eastern Atlantic south of Morocco, by virtue of two papal bulls promulgated by Alexander VI in 1493.

Incidentally, while Queen Elizabeth, like the French and the Dutch, refused to listen to these claims, England itself was stoutly maintaining a similar claim in respect of the "British Seas." Even 50 years later, Charles I compelled the Dutch to pay £30,000 for the right to fish in the North Sea. And in 1554, during the reign of Elizabeth's elder sister, Mary, the ship carrying King Philip II of Spain to England to wed the Queen was fired upon by an English admiral because it was flying the Spanish flag in "British" seas.

Even though the "closed" sea theory has now been tacitly abandoned—after 150 years of struggle by men like the famous Dutch lawyer Grotius, the "father" of international law—it has only been dropped for peace time. Whenever a war breaks out, maritime powers always in effect revive the old claim. They seize neutral ships on the high seas to prevent them carrying contraband to the enemy. They in fact police the common highways of the sea in their own individual interests. From this has arisen the whole complicated doctrine of neutrality, contraband, "continuous voyages" and so forth which have thrice in the past 120 years led the United States into a European war—once on the side of England and twice against.

Admiral Hopwood's remedy for these complexities is an International Maritime Police Force. For a nation to talk of "policing its trade routes," says Admiral Hopwood, is "not only to misuse that term but to obscure thereby the facts that there are no criminals upon the high seas and no threats to trade, save only those which are always latent and sometimes even discernible in the sea police themselves, as the paradoxical but inevitable result of their employment by their respective governments, beyond the recognized limits of their own frontiers."

Our maritime problems, Admiral Hopwood adds, "do not arise from the sea, but only from the view which we take of it, and it is only the view which we have any power to change." He holds that the disarmament problem so far as the sea is concerned will remain without a solution until the nations do bring about this change of view and establish an international force to control the traffic on the ocean highways.

Working on New European Security Pact

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Sir John Simon
British Foreign Secretary

Pierre Etienne Flandin
French Prime Minister

Fine Dress Fabrics From Low-Test Wool Helps British Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—British sheep farmers, wool spinners and cloth manufacturers stand to gain as a result of an experiment successfully conducted in the textile department of the Bradford Technical College, making possible the transformation of low-grade British wools into attractive ultra-fashionable dress fabrics in pastel colorings.

Following upon this research, a new use has been provided for the large weight of wools grown on moorland sheep in Wales, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, which are looked upon as low grade material and of limited value.

Wool, typical of that obtained from Yorkshire mountain sheep, and previously used chiefly in the production of medium quality carpet yarn, was purchased at 4d. a pound and employed for experimental purposes. Twelve different types of new and novel styles of dress materials have been produced.

In a report upon these fabrics, Mr. E. H. Symonds, president of the British Fashions and Fabrics Bureau stated:

"I was satisfied after close examination that they demonstrated clearly and forcibly what great possibilities there are in the production of novelty dress fabrics from low grade British wools."

Indian Radiocast To Reach Villages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—The first step has now been taken toward the accomplishment of the Indian Government's policy of extending broadcasting in India so as to reach the villages. A contract has been placed with the Marconi Company, England, for the supply and erection of a 20 kilowatt broadcasting station at Delhi.

Work on the manufacture of the equipment for the Delhi station has begun at the Marconi works, Chelmsford, Eng.

The transmitter is of advanced design, incorporating the most modern developments of broadcasting technique. With its unmodulated aerial energy of 20 kilowatts it claims to be several times more powerful than any broadcasting station previously erected in India.

Hollanders Grateful For Victorians' Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Expressions of cordial friendship between Australians and Hollanders were exchanged at Albury, Victoria, when a delegation from the Netherlands East Indies paid a visit to present gifts in recognition of the help given by the people of Albury to the crew of the Dutch plane which gained second place in the Centenary Air Race from England to Melbourne.

The giant Douglas Transport plane, piloted by K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll and carrying several passengers, lost its way in a storm at night near Albury. Swift action was taken by the Mayor, Alderman A. Waugh, and townspeople of Albury to guide the lost plane to safety. Hundreds of automobiles speeded to the racecourse and headlights were turned on to flood-light the landing ground. Then the town's electric system was ingeniously operated to signal a message in Morse code to the airmen, giving the name of the town and directions for landing. A safe descent was made, but the machine was bogged, and the townspeople again gave their help next morning in hauling it free again. With this aid, the Dutchman reached Melbourne in second place.

The Dutch gifts included a gold gavel in a case for the Mayor, and money and other gifts for many of those who figured in the lost plane incident. Some time earlier a check for £200 had been received for the Albury Hospital.

The Queen of the Netherlands recently conferred a special decoration on the Mayor of Albury.

Blanket Pact Speeded By London Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

garded very seriously. In this case its early demise wouldn't very much matter.

In any case it is now suggested that the place of both the eastern and Austrian pacts be taken by the general security pact sponsored by Britain during the preparatory conversations in Paris immediately preceding the London talks.

Details of this scheme are not yet worked out, but Britain definitely intends it should include Germany on a basis of full equality.

Dollar's Uncertainty Revives Stabilization In Anglo-French Talks

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP) — The Anglo-French conversations unexpectedly turned to discussions of stabilization and it was revealed that England and France are both worried over the future of the pound and the franc because of the uncertainty of the United States dollar's position.

The uncertainty here was admitted in official circles after it came known that Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin of France and the British financial expert, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, had discussed stabilization at a long session during the forenoon.

Cabinet Meeting

Additionally, the British Cabinet met at 10 Downing Street during the morning, indicating the significance of new developments in the Anglo-French discussions.

Previously the talks had centered upon armament problems and general matters of European security. It was learned that Great Britain will formally invite Germany to join an inclusive European agreement designed to settle simultaneously the problems of armaments, security and the Reich's return to the League of Nations.

The financial meetings, however, were considered the most important development of the Anglo-French talks from the American viewpoint. It had been officially denied that this subject was on the conference agenda.

The information came as a surprise to American officials here, although they knew that Premier Flandin and Chancellor Neville Chamberlain of the Exchequer were likely to discuss the subject informally at a week-end house party.

M. Flandin received Sir Frederick at his hotel room, where the discussions were held. The meeting lasted more than an hour. M. Flandin was understood to have stressed the desire for revival of the international gold standard, and it was believed he expected the British to convey his views to Americans in London. It has been agreed that nothing of importance can be decided concerning stabilization without American cooperation.

It was said the invitation to Germany to join a pact would be extended as soon as possible after conclusion of the formal conversations this afternoon.

French Measure to Restrict Foreign Labor Raises Doubts

Practical Difficulties of Application Added to Economic Loss From Disruption of Old Systems —Employment Gains Meager

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—British and American workers and firms in France are affected by a series of drastic measures designed to reduce unemployment through limiting foreign labor, which were recently approved by the French Government.

Official unemployment figures reached a new high level lately, when the number of workless registered with government relief funds rose abruptly from 365,000 in November to 395,000 on Dec. 15. At the same time the number of foreign workers in France was announced to be 814,000. From a comparison between these figures, the Government reached the conclusion that reducing the number of foreign workers would result in a proportionate decrease of French unemployment.

A decree was accordingly drawn up which gives new force and universal effect to the law fixing the proportion of foreign workers in any firm or industry at a maximum of 10 per cent. At the same time it provides that not only will no new workers' permits be granted to foreigners in France, but those delivered within the last two years will not, with certain exceptions, be renewed. This measure is of course aimed at the tens of thousands of Jewish refugees from Germany.

Doubts on Efficacy

Other provisions of the law call for intensifying control of immigration at the frontiers and for centralizing and reinforcing the services which regulate the admission of seasonal workers in agriculture. Finally, it is provided that all governmental and municipal contracts are to be reserved to firms employing only French workers, or at most a very minute percentage of foreign labor.

This attempt to reserve all possible jobs for Frenchmen was at first acclaimed as eminently just and logical. Calmer reflection, however, has given rise to serious objections and doubts as to its efficacy. It is pointed out, for instance, that the number of foreigners in France has already decreased almost 50 per cent in the last two years, and that during that time there was no corresponding decrease in French unemployment.

Furthermore, the obstacles in the way of applying such restrictions are only just beginning to be realized. If it is true that the limitations can probably be enforced where they apply to commercial, banking and clerical posts—and it is these categories which chiefly affect British and Americans in France—the same does not hold good of such industries as mining, agriculture and construction.

For it is an admitted fact that the mines of northern France and the quarries of the Pyrenees, for example, would be unable to continue in operation without the Poles, Belgians and Spaniards who form the bulk of their laborers. Thus there is a village in southern France where the school contains more Spanish children than French. Similarly, certain farms and vineyards require, seasonally at least, the labor of many Italians. It is traditional that one can never find a French cowherd—a foreigner must always be sought. In addition to these apparent instances, there are numerous technical industries which demand a fairly large proportion of expert foreign workers.

Aversion to Displacement

This is due to two principal factors: first, the World War, which removed 1,500,000 workers from France; and second, the exodus from the land to the larger cities, which creates an almost chronic shortage of agricultural labor in most parts of rural France.

Another angle of the problem is that of the Frenchman's resistance to displacement. It is acknowledged that jobs could easily be found for almost all of the 400,000-odd workless now receiving assistance if they would only consent to go where the work is to be had. But no; the average Frenchman appears to prefer to remain unemployed where he is than to go elsewhere to find work!

One novel and unexpected result of the controversy over these labor measures conserns foreigners of independent means living in France. One of the most respected of French writers has proposed in the important newspaper Le Temps that foreigners—meaning mostly Americans and British—who derive their income entirely from sources outside France be, not excluded, but encouraged to settle in France through exempting them from all income taxes.

It is only right, he argues, that foreigners should pay taxes on whatever they earn here; but money which is brought in from other countries and spent in France should logically be free from any taxation.

"One thousand well-to-do foreigners spending their money freely in France are certainly worth more to the state than 100 paying an income tax," he reasons.

Back of this proposal—which has at present no chance of being accepted but which is nevertheless indicative of a certain broadly-entertained attitude—lies the fact that French comerce, in Paris especially, is grievously feeling the loss of more than half the resident American colony here, and nearly as great a reduction in the number of British residents.

Chilean Mission on Debts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Government announced last night it would send a mission to the United States and England in an attempt to overcome creditor dissatisfaction with the recent deft-resumption bill.

Hunting Jungle Beasts With Camera Found Full of Thrills by Explorer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—Great interest was recently aroused by an exhibition here of jungle photographs taken on a five year camera hunt in India by Bengt Berg, the Swedish explorer.

Even as a lad Berg's chief interest was in animals, and as a so-called "good-for-nothing" he left school at an early age. The inner urge sent him to Lapland, which is the scene of his first book. During the first year of the war he was reporter on the German-Austrian front. All his works reveal his great love of nature, for animals and birds. His private estate at Bokenaes near Halltorp at Kalmarsund is a home for all birds; there, birds of passage stop and brood; there, wild swans and geese have their feeding-ground. And there it is that when he has returned from his camera hunt, Bengt Berg writes his books.

The Swedish explorer declares that hunting with the camera is the finest sport. Many can photograph, but to come near enough to the wild creatures in their native haunts to photograph them closely requires careful training, fearlessness, patience, perseverance and, above all, love for all animals.

On this last trip, Bengt Berg devoted himself especially to the study of the tiger and the rhinoceros; the latter he believes to be the prototype of the fabulous unicorn. He has succeeded in interesting the Prince of Wales in the question of a license for tiger hunting, the proceeds of which should be used for the preservation of the rhinoceros and other rare jungle types.

Among the remarkably fine photographs on exhibit are those of hyenas, water buffalo, wild elephants, axis deer, boa constrictors, monkeys, rhinoceros and tigers. The photo of a fine tiger drinking at a pool, with clear reflection in the water, is a masterpiece. Tigers striding softly and majestically through the jungle, or standing questioningly with raised paw; vultures circling over the Himalayas, and a vulture in gorgeous colors, feeding its young in its rocky aerie—these are other outstanding photos.

In connection with the exhibit, a film, "Tiger und Mensch" (Tiger and Man), the same title as Bengt Berg's latest book, was shown in the local cinemas. The explorer himself explains the pictures.

New Zealand Visit To Australia On Trade Miscarries

Canberra Holds Ground on Potato Embargo, Blocking Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The visit of J. G. Coates, Minister of Finance, and R. Masters, Minister of Industries and Commerce, to settle trade difficulties with the Federal Government, has ended in failure.

The two Governments could not agree on any of the points at issue. New Zealand's principal grievance has been the embargo on its potatoes. This year there was a glut of potatoes in New Zealand and a scarcity in Australia, but New Zealand shippers could not take advantage of the market.

The reason given hitherto by the Australian authorities has been potato disease, but it was frankly admitted at the conference between the dominions that political considerations weighed with the Federal Government. The authorities at Canberra could not afford to antagonize the potato growers of Tasmania and Victoria.

New Zealand insisted on the removal of this embargo as a preliminary to further progress toward a better trade agreement, but the Federal Government would not budge. Australia would not even accept a New Zealand proposal for a quota.

Similarly, Australia refused to admit New Zealand apples and pears. New Zealand will continue to restrict importations of Australian oranges to the product of South Australia, because this state has the clean bill of health required in the United States, with which New Zealand is endeavoring to work up a trade in fruit.

It is announced that the door is still open for negotiations, but New Zealand is skeptical. There have been several conferences on trade between Australia and New Zealand during the past few years, but they do not appear to have done much to break down barriers. The central difficulty is that both dominions produce much the same kinds of things and both guard their home markets. The balance of trade is heavily in Australia's favor.

Pilot Forced Down in China Draws Peasants of Wide Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—However fast one may scoot around the skies of China, there is rude awakening when one makes a forced airplane landing in unfamiliar country and under conditions which don't allow speedy resumption of flight.

Lieut. Edward Dorsey of the United States Army Air Corps discovered this when he encountered fog, was carried miles out of his course, and forced to land.

He picked the best available landing spot and started down. So small was the field that his tailwheel "ticked" the roof of a Chinese house as he went in; he bounced, put on his brakes as hard as possible without going over, and came to a halt.

Immediately he was surrounded by a dense throng of Chinese running from all directions to see what this strange white man in his noisy bird might be. None could speak English, Lieutenant Dorsey spoke no Chinese, and the country folk pulled and hauled at him. Actually he was near the city of Ningpo, but he did not discover this until he compared notes with friends in Shanghai three weary nights and two days later.

Bad weather kept him down that long. He stayed with the plane, lest it be harmed, and he could not even convey that he had no food—so his sole nourishment was two eggs in not particularly good condition. No search had been made because he had been reported still in Nanchang.

Finally on Monday morning the weather cleared sufficiently for a take-off and he tried to start his motor. But he would whirl the inertia starter and leap for the pilot's seat to engage it with the engine, only to find the crowd pressed tight against his propeller!

It was an hour before he was able to keep the curiosity-seekers far enough away to warm the engine, but very shortly after he made the best of a poor take-off field, climbed steeply into the air, started north along the coast with 40 gallons of fuel still in his tank, and reached Shanghai with little more than 10 gallons of this remaining.

England Plans Rural Wardens To Preserve Countryside Beauty

'Voluntary Servants of Courtesy' to Help Visitors to Enjoy Nature Without Infringing on Rights of Property Owners

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—First steps in a centrally controlled, nationwide campaign for general recognition of a "countryside code of courtesy" are to be taken in Britain in the early months of this year.

It is announced here that throughout England "countryside wardens" are to be appointed by bodies affiliated to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. The duties of these wardens will be to patrol specified woods and commons and hills, helping in the prevention of damage and offenses against local bylaws, and in the education of the public regarding the countryside.

The wardens will be purely voluntary servants of courtesy. They will have no special powers. Their aim is to be helpful. They will point out faults, but they will also aid in remedying them.

The memorandum being issued to affiliated bodies of the council asks the wardens to be prepared to help the public enjoy the countryside. Besides patroling to see damage is not done they will act as guides.

Look For Badge

Walkers, cyclists, motorists, picnic parties, who see the approach of anyone armed with a warden's badge and armlet will be insured of help in choosing sites, finding routes, discovering water and learning the lore of the surrounding district.

The council will provide the necessary secretariat, armlets and badges, circulate general information and arrange exchange of information.

The movement generally will be guided by a joint standing committee of 19 different organizations concerned with the preservation of the countryside.

To estimate the membership of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and its affiliated or constituent organizations is a virtually impossible task. The constituent bodies number over 40 and include such associations as The Royal Institute of British Architects, the Automobile Association, the Royal Automobile Club, the National House and Town-Planning Council, the Royal Society of Arts and the Institute of Builders.

Many Branches

The council has 24 county branches, and each county branch has numerous area committees. In addition affiliated organizations to the council number 120. They include the Youth Hostels Association, the English-Speaking Union, and the Institute of Industrial Art.

Mr. D. C. L. Murray, assistant secretary to the council, declared in an interview that the national plan for countryside wardens is believed to be the first large-scale voluntary warden movement ever attempted.

"We want to educate the public," Mr. Murray said, "and the wardens are to help us do that. Often in past years large landowners have cried out against what they have termed 'mass trespass.' We hope that if we approach them and offer them the services of countryside wardens to patrol their grounds much land will be freely and joyfully opened to the public. The public must help us."

Paying Farm Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Of the 102 rural families in Montgomery County who participated in the rural rehabilitation program during the last year, 90 per cent have paid off all their obligations, Lem. A. Edmonson, county agricultural agent, said in his annual report. He said the cotton reduction program had been of "enormous benefit" to the farmers, who planted larger food and feed crops.

British Jobless Succeed As Settlers Upon Farms

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Backing for a new Government scheme that is under consideration for setting British unemployed workers upon the land, is seen in the fact now brought to notice that out of 22,000 persons so settled in 1919 only 10 per cent failed to make good.

This is regarded as the more significant since whereas in 1919 little help was given to the settlers, efficient organization is now to be provided to facilitate purchase of supplies and disposal of produce and to afford expert advice.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Shower of Operettas

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

EACH year we are told that operetta is dead and each year new theaters hasten to welcome this *genre*, which certainly has a hardy life. Indeed, it is enough for one among them to be successful to cause the most recalcitrant of our managers to fling himself onto this path. It is a deplorable policy. Just as we have too many symphony concerts, we have today far too many operetta theaters.

The type of operetta that is being exploited today in Paris is moreover rather international. Our managers are not seeking to find successors to Offenbach, Lecoq, Audran or André Messager. They are satisfied to exploit the formulas that have obtained lasting success—at different periods however—in foreign capitals. Here are a few of the most representative samples of this overabundant production.

At the Trianon-Lyrique, they have exploited the pure Austrian formula with "Les Jolies Viennoises" of Johann Strauss. Under this title, a few years ago, a clever enough arrangement of the most pleasing pages by the author of the "Chauve-Souris" was made. The music was held together by a thread of intrigue localized in the capital of the Congresses, where the frivolous has as much place as international political affairs.

The scenario is without wit but not dull. It tells us of the adventures of the elegant Count Baudouin. The authors had no other aim than to let us hear pretty waltzes. These waltzes give the work an alluring atmosphere but it is certainly not this kind of venture that will revive the *genre*.

* * *

At the Mogador Theater they have, in accordance with tradition, elaborate settings. The adventures of "Mandrin" are the pretext for a sumptuous exhibition of costumes and scenery. Mandrin is a semi-historic, semi-legendary character of the sympathetic bandit type, whose memory has remained very popular in our "Dauphine." At the head of a company of jolly ruffians, this French "gangster' pillaged and fleeced the grand gentlemen of the period, but chose as victims solely the wicked wealthy or the receivers of taxes and made the poor largely benefit by his plunder.

Protected by the populace, Mandrin for a long time escaped the soldiers of the King who were sent out to pursue him. The operetta which today makes him a lyric hero shows us some of the more amusing episodes of his career, such as the taking of the town of Beaune, where he meets a bold young girl with whom he falls in love. But, after having tried in vain to become an honest man, by offering his sword and his company to the King who refuses this offer of an outlaw, he departs again sadly to his adventurous fate.

This work was set to music by Joseph Szulc with an intentionally simplified attitude from the melodic point of view, but with a praiseworthy care for the writing. It is facile but well-made music. All these refrains which are immediately engraved upon the memory of the public are harmonized and orchestrated with great elegance. Very good singers give musical pleasure and satisfy at the same time the most fastidious and the least particular of the audience.

* * *

The Théâtre du Chatelet is also devoted to spectacular productions and more especially to a technique designed to amuse children. It takes us back to the period of "Merveilleuses" and gives us a little lesson in French history, living over again the rather troublous time when the émigrés allied themselves with England to re-establish the crown. One sees a young officer of the name of Bonaparte conducting the armies of the Republic to victory. The hero of the piece, a royalist in the first act, Republican in the second and Bonapartist in the third, can thus sing us in several keys the various forms of his patriotism. And as it is André Bauge who plays the part, he brings a great deal of vocal eloquence to these various professions of faith.

The production is content by easy methods to evoke Scotland with her songs and dances, the windmills and tulips of Holland, the scènes of the Revolutions, the Battle of Rivoli, the plots of the "Merveilleuses" and the "Incroyables," the Palais-Royal under the Directoire, the Egyptian campaign, the ruins of Thebes, the Courts of the Pharaohs and the entrance of the First Consul into Paris. Here again it is the décor, the costumes and dances that occupy first place.

Here are two more especially musical attempts at restoration. At the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, they tried to revive the famous "P'tit Faust" of Hervé, a truculent parody of Gounod's "Faust," which obtained considerable success in 1896. Unfortunately the text of this amusing fantasy has aged too much to be used without alteration. Jokes fade quickly. It was necessary to write new dialogue and to entrust the interpretation to café-concert actors like Dranem and Boucot, to give us, not a translation but a transposition of this famous work. The experiment was not brilliant but one was charmed by the gaiety and sprightliness of this music which has preserved all its youth. Hervé was certainly an inventor of rhythms of inexhaustible ingenuity.

The second revival was Offenbach's "La Créole." In France everyone is convinced that a Creole is a colored woman. In the mind of our public, nothing will destroy this curious ethnological error. Profiting by the success of Josephine Baker, the directors of the Théâtre Marigny thought that no opportunity could be better to bring back to light a work bearing such a title. Borrowing a few chosen pages from other scores by Offenbach, they have thus reconstructed a pleasant enough entertainment, in which Joséphine Baker displays very genuine qualities. Offenbach's score has a great deal of charm and grace. I consider that it would be rendering a great service to this admirable musician to reorchestrate his scores. For if he lived in our times he would be the first to avail himself of the resources of sound that our orchestras possess.

* * *

One may add to this list a really Parisian operetta which is characteristic of the taste of our time. The Théâtre des Nouveautés has produced an operetta by Henri Duvernois and André Barde, called "Vacances," and set to music by Maurice Yvain. It is a joyous work, played practically without scenery, in a little theater, with a tiny orchestra, but offering a charm, wit and good humor which disarm criticism. The libretto shows us an honest burglar, touched by the mediocrity of the existence of his victims, a little bourgeois household who do not know how to manage their efforts. He takes their interest into his hands, leads them to fortune and everything ends in the best possible way.

On the grotesque plot, Maurice Yvain has written a clever and elegant score. Without renouncing the formula of his facile refrains that all the audience are able to sing at the second performance, the composer has been able to develop more freely than usual certain pieces in which he gives proof of more refinement of writing. In particular there is in the second act a trio which is a little masterpiece. And in warmly applauding the most delicate pages of the score, the public proved that it is a libel to assert that they are incapable of being interested in good light music.

By William Smedley

"Jungle Huts," Water Color by Frank Wallis.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

"The Best Loved Picture"

FOR once the enthusiastic press agentry committed no transgression of overstatement when they prophesied that "David Copperfield" would be "the best loved picture of 1935." It probably will be. For where "Oliver Twist" failed and "Great Expectations" disappointed, "David Copperfield" brings glowing, complete and almost universal satisfaction. And why?

Is it that George Cukor is America's best cinema director? Or is it that his special department is the cinematization of the novel so that none of its precious essence shall be spilt? Certainly, his "Little Women" was the best loved picture of 1934.

Is it that Research Councils and Camera Hunters went to England to capture atmosphere, or that Hugh Walpole brought a portmanteau-full to Hollywood and poured it into the script? Or simply that Mr. Cukor was able to transmit the feeling of the book because he so strongly had that feeling?

Is it that the casting was inspired, intuitive, or that the actors could act anyway? That they worked under the spell of the material, or that, again, it was the directorial finger that brought them into such notable accord? Maybe it was the cutting department that wrought the wondrous unity.

* * *

It is noteworthy that the cast includes many illustrious stage names. Stage experience weighed its part. Among the lesser lusters, Madge Evans, hitherto snubbed by some of us as "merely pretty," is quoted as saying that Agnes is the first real part she ever had; that all the others were "sports costumes" in comparison. Which evinces a discernment on Miss Evans's side that explains her qualification to be at least no more dully noble than Dickens wrote her.

Or take the star (in performance, not in place), W. C. Fields. Micawber, he says, is the first character part he ever had. All that preceded was made up of improvisations on his old gags. He was surprised to find himself turning into Micawber before his very eyes. (Aside: Mr. Pickwick should be the next step for him.)

Every reader creates his own picture as he reads, and thereafter he is averse to accepting any other. Was it the preparation of "Drawings by Phiz" that allows us to accept the immortal characters as they are now presented? Or that they come trouping out of our hearts on to the screen and back again, in one big embrace of friendliness? Is it that we, with our memories and our imaginations, are helping to re-create "David Copperfield" in the two-hour stretch of screen story-making, filling up the gaps with our knowledge of what goes on during the necessary excisions?

Oh, there will be dissenters. Some would like the miseries of David's early school days left in. Others would like the flibbertigibbet Dora left out. Confession: Reading "David Copperfield" for the first time, when Dickens should be read—in the early teens—I adored Dora. It was her curls, I think—perhaps what I then thought was cuteness. For a long time I was sorry that David finally got stuck with the exemplary Agnes for a life-partner. Reading it again in maturer years revised my opinion. Womanliness is an admirable attribute after all, and perhaps a necessary quality in home-making.

At any rate, we have all probably thought of David as the sensitive, rather delicate yet manly boy who is Freddie Bartholomew, and as the still sensitive and rather delicate but properly assertive young man who is Frank Lawton. Did our reading ever create for us a better Barkis, a more startling Mr. Dick or a more lovable Peggotty? (My Peggotty was somewhat more grotesque.)

The shipwreck scene is no more stagy than that conjured by youthful imagination. It is an old steel engraving stirred into animation by the click of a motion camera. It is the accurate visualization of a story as I read it by smuggled lamplight till 3 o'clock one morning. But David's journey from London to Dover is better cinema.

Perhaps it is because Dickens was himself a caricaturist that the characters do not seem exaggerated. But no, that didn't work in "Great Expectations"—in spite of the compelling presence of Henry Hull as Magwitch.

* * *

To revert to the settings. Where England blends with California, no trick photography is felt. The camera does not show off. Were there any large close-ups? Any elaborate transitions? I didn't notice.

How far did the incidental music—the folk songs and carols and dance music of Old England—influence us in our contented acceptance of whatever was given us? Why weren't we annoyed when the details of the novel weren't exactly followed or incidents were telescoped because they had to be?

No matter what the reason, or combination of reasons, that makes "David Copperfield" such a satisfying production, it is the infusion of the spirit rather than the spelling of the letter of Dickens that makes it a practically perfect picture, one that renews our faith in the cinema as an art medium of accomplishment and promise.

One more question: What will the non-Dickensite, the man who can't or won't read Dickens, think of it? How will it affect the person who didn't grow up with "David Copperfield?" In other words, is the picture sufficient unto itself?

The answer is tremblingly important.

Georgia O'Keeffe's Paintings

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

SO INTENSELY felt are Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings in the making that a visit to one of her exhibitions is in itself an emotional experience. We like to think that the power of her work resides in her approach to her subjects. It is as if a mountain, a barn, a flower were alike important in her vision. She does not glorify the things she paints, but so magnifies their essence that the observer sees them through her mind. Interpretation and comment could not attain to such exaltation. Rather does she achieve greatly by accepting the thing for what it is, making a song of that rapturous acceptance.

The O'Keeffe paintings on view until March 11 at An American Place, 509 Madison Avenue, are dated from 1919 to 1934. Every canvas is an authentic thing in that it exists for itself as a painting and nothing else. There is no literary content in her art, which is entirely within the pictorial realm. Always she has considered her subjects until she has freed them from literalism, holding steadily to her personal vision until they yielded clues that evolved into individual forms of expression. Thus her exhibitions take on an envigorating originality.

Here are two autumn leaves, amplified in size, gray against flame, floating in an atmosphere of yellow clouds. Strongly they were felt in the realization, for one trembles a little just to look at the result. Only a great emotion, controlled, could have imagined and set down the great swirling form in the next frame, a crescent of yellow athwart the sky like a gigantic plant stem bending before the wind, with a horizon band of vermilion for compositional opposition. Then there are themes inspired by New Mexican hills, with veinings left by the down-coursing rain torrents, and the lush greens of trees forming rhythmic color scents upon the reddish forms. A white barn with dark roof and doors is projected against a sky of ineffable blue. Unpromising as a subject, one might have supposed, yet there it is—a picture.

Carl Gordon Cutler

Recent water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler, on view at the Fifteen Gallery until Feb. 9, are characterized by a personal attitude toward his subjects, rural landscapes and roadside scenes. "Hill Road" shows his ability to simplify nature without falling into thinness, for he is ever aware of compositional balance. There is something more than a hint of humorous appreciation in his viewpoint, yet he never falls into satire, even in "House of Eyes," in which he discovered an odd effect resulting from the repeated pairing of the windows. Always he discerns the decorative element within the scene, apparently, for there is no marked effect of rearrangement. Rather does he seem to be gently bending the trees into the organized arrangements he desires. Mr. Cutler's color is his own, and his way of using it.

Frank Wallis

Water colors of Haiti by Frank Wallis are on view at the Morton Galleries until Feb. 9. Mr. Wallis conveys a distinctive flavor of the place, result of his response to the localized light and weather conditions. Too often painters from the temperate zone carry northern memories with them into the tropics and are only partially successful in expressing the new scene. Mr. Wallis has not this limitation, as those who have seen his French provincial paintings will notice. In his new show, "Jungle Huts" reveals the artist's free style in the audacious strokes he has set down with sharp confident ease, trusting to his grasp of appearances. So working, Mr. Wallis reconveys those appearances in his picture, unhampered by trivialities of detail but strong in their conveyance of the scene's character. Other pictures contain figures at rest or proceeding about the daily village affairs. Everywhere is evident the painter's ability to handle line, form and color significantly.

Mary E. Dignam

Paintings of the lakes and woods of northern Canada, by Mary E. Dignam, are being shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries until Feb. 9. In "Morning on the Lake" she reveals a sensitive response to conditions of time and place, and obtains a subtle gradation of light transitions from foreground to distance. Her picture-making talents are shown in the way she patterns the leaves on the water surface, and commands the space progressions. In "Marsh, Autumn," she ventures successfully to put a chromatic range of color into a single canvas. From that she steps easily into the intimacies of a wood interior in "Maples and Rocks." Always her color is choice, for she is of that school of artists who remember always that a painting should make the best of the fact that it is done with paints. There is almost a Monticelli conflagration in "Color," and "Roses" proves her ability with an indoors subject.

A New American Opera

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

THAT periodic Metropolitan solemnity, the "world première" of a new American opera, took place again at the matinée of Jan. 24. "In the Pasha's Garden," by John Laurence Seymour of California, conveniently limited to one act, emerged, serving as curtain-raiser for the long-cherished pleasings of "La Bohème." This novelty was the sixteenth American work (14 operas; two ballets) staged by Mr. Gatti-Casazza during his twenty-seven seasons in New York.

The librettist, H. C. Tracy, based his brief drama on one of the Turkish stories of H. G. Dwight. In setting it Mr. Seymour apparently was bent on doing for a garden overlooking the Bosphorus what Debussy had done for the unnamed country of "Pelléas et Mélisande." Which is another way of saying that here Debussy is obviously his master, though not to the utter exclusion of Richard Strauss, Puccini and the practioners of jazz. And from time to time he adds a touch of oriental color by embellishing a vocal passage with characteristic fioriture, especially for the conservatively Mohammedan servant, Zümbül Agha.

Mr. Seymour employs an orchestra of moderate size and rather special make-up, with emphasis on the pulsatiles, in which he seems to be more interested than in the voice parts. We were carefully informed beforehand that the orchestra would express the thoughts and feelings of the personages, whereas the words and music they sang would give only what they were willing the world should know. Of course this device is by no means new, and it would have been more striking in the present instance had the words come through more clearly.

* * *

As it was, the writer heard scarcely anything of the text except when Mr. Tibbett delivered it and consequently he is in no position to pass upon Mr. Seymour's success in setting words, for Mr. Tibbett has become such a master of diction that every line he sings seems to be quite magically clear, easy and natural. As for Mr. Tracy's text, the rhymed couplets in which it is couched certainly do not make for the simplicity and flexibility of language that are desirable when music is to supplement the words. On the other hand, Mr. Seymour's professional competence as an orchestrator is patent.

The plot of "In the Pasha's Garden" is an old one. The wife who loves another than her husband and the husband who entombs the living object of her affections have their classic example in Balzac's "La Grande Brétèche." Then, there are Mrs. Wharton's story, "The Duchess at Prayer," and Max von Schillings's opera, "Mona Lisa." In the present instance the Pasha and his French wife, Hélène, dine on the chest in which she has hastily concealed the young Frenchman, Etienne, lest he be discovered, she meanwhile recounting to her husband the story of Pandora!

However, Zümbül Agha knows the real state of affairs and he instils suspicion into the mind of the Pasha. Yet Hélène, unlike the wife in "La Grande Brétèche," is spared the ultimate ordeal of watching the entombment, for only after she has left the stage do the Pasha and his body servant, Shaban, dig a hole in the garden and bury the chest.

The performance, without exaggeration, belonged to Mr. Tibbett. From the vaguest of materials he made a vivid and imposing figure of the Pasha. His enunciation recognized no obstacles and his acting was spare and distinguished. Mme. Helen Jepson, a well-known radio singer making her Metropolitan debut, provided a dazzling vision of platinum-blonde pulchritude endowed with a pleasing soprano voice. Mr. Jägel sang agreeably the little Etienne was permitted to sing. Mr. Windheim as Zümbül Agha unfortunately could seldom be understood. Arthur Anderson impersonated Shaban. Mr. Panizza conducted with his wonted authority.

Inevitably the scenery commanded attention because of its so-called modernism — "abstractionist" it has been termed. Instead of the Pasha's elaborate kiosk we beheld a winding ramp which led to what looked like a circular gun emplacement on a battleship, all in gray. As for the luxuriant garden, with its view of the Bosphorus and the hills beyond, the "abstraction" offered us instead of those out-of-date appurtenances several vast emblems on the backdrop (or sky) which it was easy to mistake for the shell of a bivalve and samples of *charcuterie* magnified untold diameters. We are told they had something to do with trees in leaf and a full moon. Frederick J. Kiesler was responsible for what the program modestly denominated a "new scenic production."

* * *

The symphonic field has latterly witnessed an important invasion by Bruckner. Carnegie Hall, Jan. 24, 25, 26 and 27, resounded to the strains of the Seventh Symphony and Jan. 29 it rang more loudly still with the additional brass choir of the less frequently performed Fifth Symphony. All of which rejoiced the hearts of the growing fellowship of local Brucknerites.

Arturo Toscanini, resuming the Philharmonic-Symphony baton, devoted his first four concerts to Bruckner's seventh, the dance from Richard Strauss's "Salome" and Respighi's "orchestral interpretation," to quote the transcriber, of Bach's organ prelude and fugue in D major. Otto Klemperer, in charge of the visiting Philadelphia Orchestra, regaled his army of listeners with the overture to Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder" and the Bruckner Fifth. These were in all respects concerts of a very high order. In Mahler's deeply felt and tender songs Mme. Karin Branzell, Swedish contralto of the Metropolitan, sang expressively and with fine tone, except for a note or two that lay uncomfortably high.

Among more intimate concerts a distinguished affair was provided on Jan. 23 at the Town Hall by the Philadelphia Chamber String Sinfonietta, under the leadership of Fabien Sevitzky. The 18 musicians from the Philadelphia Orchestra furnished one illustration after another of what is best in ensemble playing throughout a varied and altogether worth-while program which comprised Mozart's "Eine kleine Nachtmusik," a string serenade by Tchaikovsky, Tcherepnin's "L'Offrande à l'amour de la bienheureuse Thérèse de l'enfant Jésus," and Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso.

And no account of recent days would be complete without a glowing tribute to Miss Mary Garden for her engrossing lecture-recital devoted to Debussy, whom she always interprets with such special authority, at the Hotel Plaza on Jan. 29 before an audience that included many operatic celebrities.

Tairov and the Kamerny Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

ALEXANDER TAIROV has conducted an interesting experiment in connection with the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Kamerny theater, which he founded a few months after the beginning of the World War. Mr. Tairov selected scenes from three plays, produced by himself in 1917, 1922 and 1933 respectively, and permitted the audience to make its choice from among the three styles of production. Probably this indefatigable experimenter was not surprised by the overwhelming preference expressed for his most recent production, which discarded altogether the fantastic innovations of the so-called "proletarian school," and would excite interest but no astonishment in any western European or American theater.

Mr. Tairov led a theatrical revolt in Russia several years before the Bolshevist revolution; he founded the Kamerny Theater as a protest equally against the stylistic methods of the Tsarist state theaters and the naturalistic theories of his teacher, Stanislavsky, as applied in the Moscow Art Theater. He founded what was known in Russia as the "impressionistic school."

In the anniversary program he first presented "Salome," a spoken version of Richard Strauss' opera, with some incidental music but no singing. This is a good example of Tairov's theories. The acting at first appears unpleasantly theatrical, but as the play proceeds one forgets the unnaturally angular poses of the stage figures and the leisurely action, almost like slow-motion cinema, has cumulative effects. The subsordinate figures provide a kaleidoscopic continuous attention upon the central figure, Salome, admirably portrayed by Tairov's wife, Alice Koonen.

Tairov next presented scenes from the operetta, "Giroflé-Girofla," which he produced in 1922. This artificial bit of nonsense reminded us of those days when all Soviet directors were caught up in the fantastic theory that the "first proletarian state" must create a unique theatrical art which ignored all previous traditions. But this relic from the days of "acrobatic opera," "biomechanic acting" and "noise bands" is already a museum piece, which the "proletarian" audience viewed with indulgent and reminiscent amusement.

But the third play, "Optimistic Tragedy," aroused genuine enthusiasm as it has done with hundreds of audiences since it was produced a year ago. This lively story of the Russian civil war, with its central figure of a woman commissar who fights to build up from unpromising material a disciplined unit of the Red Army, is such stuff as the patriotic Russian proletarians really like, and is also Tairov at his best. In such fast-moving melodrama his impressionistic settings, his theatricalized types and his "dynamic" stage floor become most effective.

The Soviet Government has bestowed upon Tairov and his talented wife, Mme. Koonen, the coveted title of "People's Artist of the Republic" in connection with this anniversary. No doubt Tairov was sincere when he declared that the Revolution had been a stimulus to his creative work. His experimental theater was near financial collapse in 1917; under the Soviets it has been subsidized by the state, and within the narrow frame of Communist doctrine he is free to experiment as much as he likes.

The Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

THE 130th annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is curiously retrogressive in character.

Coming as it does at a time when vitality and experimentation mark the American art product in such major exhibitions as those given each fall at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and biennially at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, it impresses one as an effort on the part of the sponsoring institution to re-create the past, rather than an attempt to give a broad-minded cross-section of contemporary endeavor.

Still more curious is the fact that while the list includes many leaders in the progressive art movement in the United States, the canvases shown are either minor works, or paintings so often seen esewhere that they have lost their freshness.

After the muddy monotone of last year's annual at the Pennsylvania Academy, it was to be expected that effort would be made to secure a more catholic and colorful display for 1935. What one finds, however, is a monotone of a different type, based upon mediocrity rather than upon pigments.

Were one not familiar with what is taking place in other cities, and even in other Philadelphia galleries, one might judge, on the evidence of the current annual, that American art had swung back drastically to the merely representational, and to the type landscape that made names for Redfield, Schofield, Hassam, Lathrop and Garber, all of whom are represented.

Still-life pushes even further into the past to emulate the exquisitely exact realism of the seventeenth century. So all-pervading is this trend that salty bits of quasi-abstraction by Margaret Gest and Hugh H. Breckenridge's vivid abstraction stand out as challengingly alien, although they are merely part of contemporary experimental art spirit.

* * *

Judging the exhibition as one might a similar display of a decade ago, an outstanding work is "Celebration of the Mass," by Harry W. Watrous, which, although a still-life, was awarded the Lippincott prize of $300 for the best figure piece. This painting, so remarkable for accuracy of textures, from polychromed wood group to iridescent foreground bottle and bejeweled brass goblet, harks back to the tradition of great Dutch still-life painting. Of its type it is unquestionably superior, but it is an echo of what has been; not a vital, creative grappling with the present.

Such a canvas, with its counterparts in landscape and portraiture, indicates the studio isolation of a certain group of American artists who, having been vital in the earlier years of the century, find it impossible or distasteful to face the issue of changing ideas in a changing world. One feels, in consequence, that the exhibition as a whole will appeal most to the middle-aged, who find in it a soothing recollection of their youth.

In a show so devoid of highlights, prize giving must have been a perfunctory business. The Temple medal was awarded to Edward Hopper for his bleak landscape, "Mrs. Scott's House," as unadorned as functional modern architecture, but less solid in house construction.

The Jennie Sesnan medal for landscape went to Jonas Lie for "Snow," an ambitious mountainscape.

* * *

Of all the awards, however, one may quarrel most with the choice for winner of the Beck medal for the best portrait. John W. Beauchamp's "Duck Hunter" is usual in the extreme, an uninspired copying of nature. Yet the jury might have chosen, among other portraits, one of the most appealing in the exhibition—"Dodo," by Robert Brackman.

While the painter's jury dealt with the Temple, Jennie Sesnan and Beck medals, the Academy's Committee on Exhibition awarded the Lippincott and Mary Smith prizes. The latter, for the best painting by a Philadelphia woman artist, went to Miss Margaretta S. Hinchman for her sensitive "Portrait" of an old lady, a study in lavenders, against a sunlit window, with dash of color in a table-size bouquet.

The sculptor's jury, despite conservative personnel, gave the Widener medal to the one radical composition shown, Heinz Warneke's "Wild Boars." It is a good choice, as Warneke, unlike many of his colleagues, strikes out toward the contemporary trend of hewing rather than modeling. Cut in hard stone, "Wild Boars" demanded economy of detail and concentration upon mass values.

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The Lamps of a Single Room

By Walter Kantack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ONE of the ways in which people enjoy flexibility and control in artificial illumination in the home, is through the constantly increasing use of portable lighting equipment—table and floor lamps, and adjustable bridge- or reading-lamps. Hundreds of thousands of such are sold each year, and their decorative form and the lighting principles involved are undergoing constant change and improvement. Thus, lamps contrived for almost every conceivable special requirement, as well as for general utility, are obtainable within a very broad price range.

As a general rule, however, movable lamps are purchased either along with the entire furnishings of a room, or as additions to the objects of furniture and decoration already in use. This order has been reversed in at least one instance. In a residence recently completed in the southwestern part of the United States, the portable lights, as well as the fixed lighting equipment, were designed as essential parts of the decorative scheme for a room, while the house was in its construction stages.

All for a Recreation Room

The movable lamps for that room are shown in the accompanying photographs, being used to supplement illumination provided by two ceiling lighting fixtures. The recreation room for which they were made is of rather ample dimensions, in a residence which is quite formal in its architecture and decoration. Although about 60 per cent of the height of this room is below ground level, it is in no sense a basement, in the generally accepted term. The stairways and approaches to it have been treated with materials of the same quality, and are just as highly developed in design and workmanship as are the rooms on the first floor.

In order to bring out an air of gladness and play, a continuous mural, very brilliant in color and portraying desert vegetation and animal life, is drawn and painted in an extremely conventionalized and magnified modern manner. As the uses of the room were to range from restful lounging to parlor games, ping-pong, and dance parties, the furniture and lighting had to be designed in such a way as to meet a variety of demands.

Masters of Design Appraise the Work of Walter Kantack

It is a pleasure to have Mr. Kantack contribute the accompanying article, commenting on lamps that he has recently designed. The quality of his achievements is indicated by the following quotations from several of America's leaders in the fields of architecture and applied art.

"One of the really fine workers in metals and lighting fixtures. Has done much work for me, all of distinguished merit," says the architect Ely Jacques Kahn.

"I consider his work magnificent," is the opinion of Eugene Schoen.

Donald Deskey has this to say: "Outstanding man as designer in metals and of lighting systems."

Richard F. Bach of the Metropolitan Museum remarks: "Has high standing as a modernist. His work is outstanding in the present Exhibition, for which he served on the co-operating committee. He received a gold medal for distinguished craftsmanship from the American Institute of Architects."

Among the projects of Mr. Kantack that have been most admired are the lighting of the Rockefeller Center Theater; metal work and lighting of the Irving Trust Company; Joslyn Memorial, Omaha, Neb.; the present exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum.

Supplementing Built-In Fixtures

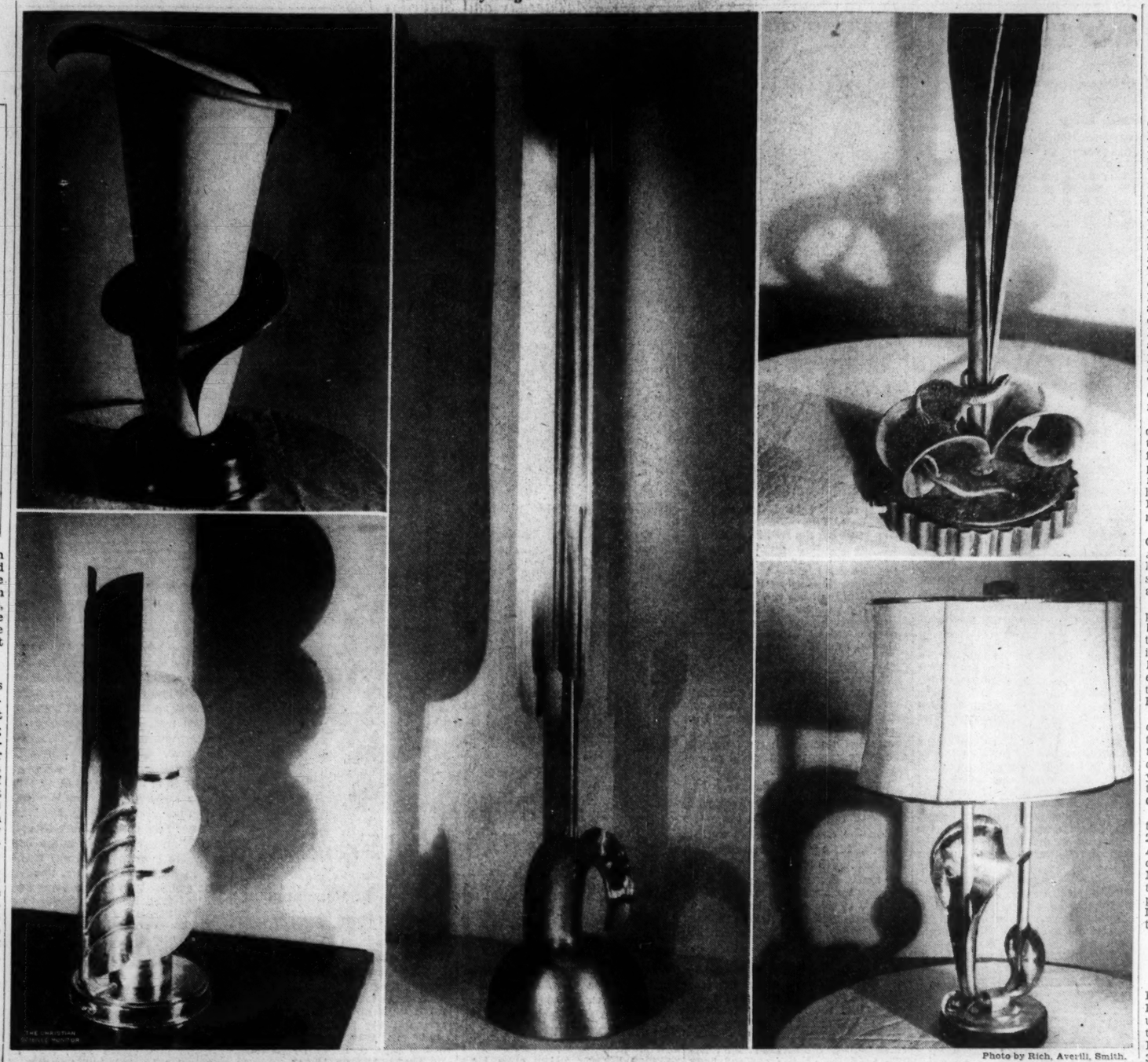
Two rather sizable ceiling fixtures have the combined purpose of providing: First, baffles which are part of the air-conditioning equipment; second, a well-diffused, general illumination for the room. Two rather large, lily-like lamps, for use on a long table in the central portion of the room, direct the light of 300-watt bulbs against the ceiling, and thus produce indirect illumination from these sources. These lamps are very colorful in themselves, the bases being of a deep glazed red, and the bodies of the lamps finished in white. The inside of the lower cusps have an orange hue, the interior of the upper or main members being a yellow, fading into the white. The planes of these floral forms are so arranged that they overlap, causing a leakage of illumination to play on the outer surfaces of the flower.

At one end of the room there is a grand piano. A departure from the customary lighting has been made here. Tubular lamps about 36-inches long have been used vertically and placed behind alluminum shields which direct the light against two reflecting planes, finished in matt copper. These planes will direct the light horizontally onto the keyboard and musical scores. In this instance, a straightforward engineering principle forms the basis of the lamp, its decorative aspects developed on the lines of the cactus forms, employed in the wall paintings.

At either end of a large sofa there are end tables on which unusual reading lights have been placed. In these the lighting element is a tubular lamp about 12 inches long, over which there are three glass balls. A very practical means of eliminating the discomfort of direct glare is provided in the revolving, leaf-like, metal shield. These lamps are finished in matt and polished nickel.

On two other end tables, lamps more nearly approaching the conventional are used. They also employ an indication of a plant form in their structure. Hammered copper, leaf-like forms, highly polished, encircle the plain, matt-finished upright supports for the lighting accessories and shades. Much of the decorative interest in these lamps is produced by the high lights in the polished copper surface of the leaves, in which the electric bulbs are reflected. The surfaces also pick up light spots from other portions of the room. The base is finished in black, and the shades are irregularly elliptical in plan.

Two other lamps, of a more general type of construction but based on cactus forms, have been executed in handwrought semipolished steel. The one in our illustration shows a forged lizard crawling over the lower leaves. Its companion piece has a small snake carried out in a similar manner. The shade portion of the lamp has not been shown, it being our purpose to try to reveal the beauty of the texture and the detail in the metal handwrought portion.



A group of lamps designed by Kantack Incorporated for a recreation room in a southwestern home are of peculiar originality and interest. The relative sizes as shown here are approximately correct. At the left, above, is a table lamp 28 inches in height inclosing a 300-watt bulb. Below this is a reading lamp 20 inches high, the light bulb being inclosed in three glass globes and provided with a revolving leaf-like metal shield. The floor lamp at the center stands 66 inches high; in it, tubular lamps 36 inches long are used with aluminum shields and reflecting planes. At the right, above, appears the base of a wrought-steel lamp, the design inspired by cactus forms, a desert lizard crawling over the lower leaves. A similar motive actuates the lamp base shown at the right, below. This also is made of hand-wrought, semi-polished steel.

Photo by Rich, Averill, Smith.

Pewter Collectors' Club Meets

PORRINGERS were displayed and discussed at the annual session of the Pewter Collectors' Club held at the Old State House, Boston, Wednesday afternoon. Very fine specimens were shown, some of them brought by Mrs. T. Ferdinand Wilcox of New York City. Her most unusual one was a "West Town dipper," a form of porringer known around Philadelphia because they were used by pupils in West Town Friends Boarding School, where in times gone by there was extreme simplicity of life in all its phases. These "dippers" have the Quaker characteristics as they are very plainly molded on a lathe, and have a solid handle, which is usually part of the bowl and not applied as handles usually are. They are also about twice as deep as the average porringer and about five inches in diameter. This was the only "West Town dipper" ever displayed at the club and was unknown to all but one member.

Prof. Percy E. Raymond, the president, spoke of the obscure origin of the term porringer. It progressed from potage to pottage, potager, pottanger, porridge and then to porringer, the evolution of the word having taken one or two centuries. By the 1600's porringer was a common word.

Two handles usually indicate a Continental origin, but not always, as they have been found in England. Handles or ears are generally soldered on but in rare instances are spun or cast in one piece.

Among the rarest of those displayed were a four-inch porringer by Hamlin of Providence, R. I., a two-inch taster and two three-inch items by Richard Lee. Mrs. Wilcox had a pair of double-handled covered porringers with bases, bearing the touch mark of William Burton, English, of the 1600's.

The club is asking its members to co-operate with its governing board to make the exhibition to be held at the Boston Library in September an outstanding event of the antique year and one worthy of the celebration of the tercentenary of Boston Common.

The next meeting will be held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 20. After seeing the pewter there, the club will go to the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. MacDonough to view their choice collection of Chinese pewter. Mrs. Edna T. Franklin, 96 Dedham Ave., Needham, Mass., is the secretary.

Opening Postponed

New York

Previously scheduled to open on Feb. 5, the Guatemalan Textile Exhibition has postponed the date until Feb. 15. It is sponsored by the National Alliance of Art and Industry, and will be held at No. 30 Rockefeller Plaza.

Works of Art That Surround Us

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THE various objects with which people make their homes attractive are results of a surprising number of forms of artistic activity. From one of the greatest of the arts, architecture, come the plans of the building that shelters us, and all its structural details. Designers in special fields produced the patterns for the carpets, rugs, curtains, draperies, furniture and its coverings, lamps, glass, china, pottery, silver, pewter, bronze and other metals. Each separate thing is the result of someone's effort to add beauty to a useful object. Each one is a material form that shows what the designer imagined to be attractive—beautiful, if you will—as well as useful.

The paintings or prints or photographs that are on the walls and the pretty things of many materials that are placed about merely as ornaments are the results of other endeavors to record ideas of beauty. These last are not connected with utility but their aim is to suggest an artist's thought, serious or gay, uplifting or amusing. All sorts of methods are employed, many sorts of solid materials; also, lines, spaces of light and shade and of color, on either paper or canvas.

We are accustomed to think of this second class of things as art and to separate them in our minds from the first group. It seems to me that such a separation tends to keep us from seeing some of the finest qualities that are to be found in the fabrics and furniture and china and metals that we have chosen. Yet, all these methods of pleasing the eye, and thus appealing to the thought, by shapes that are modeled or by designs and colors that are flat, spring from the same impulse. They should not be classed as more or less worthy merely because some are patterns of rugs or shapes of chinaware, while others are landscapes or of figures.

All such objects, as well as the poems on the table and the sheet music on the piano, may be looked on as material records of certain persons' finest thoughts—as works of art. In these various ways each speaks to us as his special talent leads him to speak, his language being that form of beauty and of truth that is for him most instinctive and spontaneous. One person feels the urge to produce the shape and colors of a vase, or the patterns and tones of fabric. Another is moved to form and finish wood into a chair, combining the rich grains of several kinds, ornamenting parts with graceful inlays or carvings. Producing melodies of words and thought is the poet's way, and of notes, the composer's. Each expresses as he may best, those aspects of the spirit's harmony that stir his heart most strongly.

To accept all these examples of beauty as coming from a single ultimate source of stimulus, is but another way of recognizing that there is unity of spirit in all the loveliness and harmony that are found in the world. The forms in which it appears are so many and so blended that they cannot be named or counted. Even those who seem to see the greatest number find that new ones continually show themselves to the open and eager heart.

Sometimes it may seem difficult to discern the fine and high motives that we assume actuated the one who brought forth the verse or the vase, the song or the chair. Possibly that sincere impulse we look for has had no part in some special thing we are noticing, so that the particular language it is expected to speak is to us but jumbled and unintelligible sounds. Of this our own approach will in each case decide the matter, so far as we are concerned. If, with complete open-mindedness and as seekers for truth and beauty wherever it may be found, we do not discover in the vase or song or poem a sense of fellowship, let us disregard it—if possible without dislike. Perhaps our taste in design needs cultivation, or our ears to be schooled to harmonic subtleties, or our intellect to be enriched by wider culture.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Mirrors Americans Call 'Chippendale'

WE CALL them mirrors, but not so in the days of Thomas Chippendale. Looking-glass was the name then. In the years around 1750 some of the most elaborate frames of all time were designed by this same T. C. and others. Fruits, flowers, birds, animals, pagodas, rocks, shells, ocean waves—these are some of the objects that were carved together in complicated designs and covered with gold leaf. All this means little to us at the moment, except to indicate that the frame shown here is a very simple affair, as such things went 150 years ago.

There was a certain degree of uniformity to the style that is pictured, but the variations of it range from extremely modest to rather ornate. This one is of medium size, in the better but not best class, with a gilded pheasant in the upper portion. This bird was much used for ornamenting mirrors for 40 years or so following 1750, and it is safe to assume that an article on which it appears is of English make. The eagle is a later figure, of American origin, and it is likely to be found only on things which were made either in England or America for buyers in America. A common ornament for the same place is a shell, or something that looks more or less like one. Many small mirrors of this type have no ornament here. Inner top corners curved, as here, are a usual detail of fine examples.

Whether they be simple or elaborate, earlike scrolls almost always extend from each corner of the frame. Most often the four are just alike, finer frames being more likely to carry better top corners than lower ones. As for the main outlines, scroll shapes of many sorts were used according to the maker's fancy, but usually the section above the glass is larger and cut out more than that which is below.

Much more is left to be said about mirrors of this type but it will have to wait for other days. One thing should be stated now—that the name of Chippendale ought not to be attached to these mirrors at all. The type was originated before he was born and nothing in the least like it is found in his celebrated book of furniture designs. For all that, the trade in America calls them "Chippendale" mirrors and we may as well let it go that way. C. G. B.

By Sheraton Himself?

Detroit

"OF HIS (Thomas Sheraton's) own actual manufacture, only one piece is known with certainty—a glass-fronted bookcase, of somewhat frigid charm, stamped 'T. S.' on the inside of one of the drawers."

As befits a learned man writing an authoritative biographical sketch for the dignified pages of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Mr. James George Joseph Penderel-Brodhurst seems pretty sure of his ground.

* * *

Nor would Mr. Henry Ford's experts in the Museum of the Edison Institute dispute the point with the English expert. If they must err—and err at times they must—they prefer that it should be on the side of conservatism. It may be that the two sideboards of inlaid mahogany shown in the accompanying illustration were not built by the hands of the man who, excepting only Chippendale, is generally rated as the greatest of English cabinet-makers and furniture-designers.

Yet, the records of the Boulton Family, of Soho Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham, England, seem clear. They indicate that these companion sideboards were made to the order of Matthew Boulton by Sheraton himself; were placed in the two alcoves in Soho Hall's dining room, for which they were expressly designed, in 1792. Until they were removed for sale to Henry Ford, they remained in those alcoves for more than a century and a quarter.

* * *

Matthew Boulton was a man no more lightly to be dismissed than a grave encyclopaedist. He was one of the mechanical geniuses of eighteenth century England; founder of the Birmingham Mint, which still operates; inventor of the system of die-pressing and milling the copper coinage of the British realm which, with some improvements, remains in use today; perfecter of Sheffield Plate; most important, he was the man who, by self-sacrifice and the investment of all the capital he possessed or could borrow, made the steam engine invented by his partner, James Watt, a commercial success.

These sideboards are among the choicest treasures in Mr. Ford's magnificent collection and prove, as they should, a delight to the eye of furniture lovers who are making the Edison Institute Museum a shrine. A beautiful pair, whose severe and balanced form and delicate inlay produce an impression of lightness and grace associated with Sheraton. Authentic or not, these twin sideboards are worthy of the great Sheraton pieces of furniture that would lend grace and beauty to any dining room and that are, of course, worth a "king's ransom."

This pair of sideboards, each with right and left ends differently shaped, were apparently made to be placed end-to-end, making an impressive unit.

For more than 125 years in Soho Hall, near Birmingham, Eng., they now are in Henry Ford's Museum of the Edison Institute at Dearborn, Mich.

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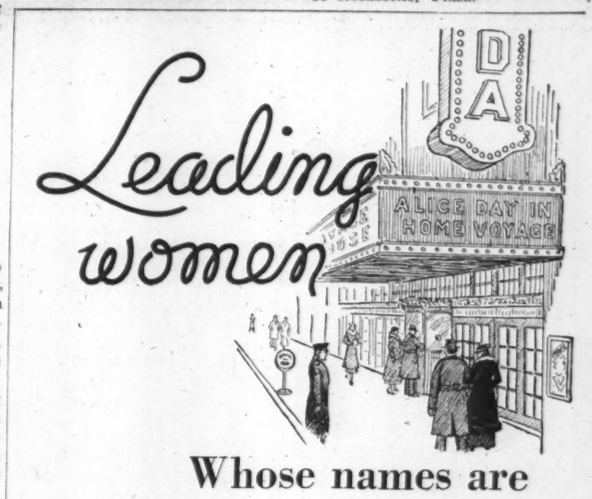

Whose names are not in the Lights

Unheralded to the vast public which follows the stars on the silver screen are many women who have won renown within the movie industry—who are successfully doing interesting and specialized work of great importance.

These women and their unusual work form the basis for an unusual series of 12 articles, appearing weekly beginning February 6, in The Christian Science Monitor.

Women Who Help Make the Movies

The articles will be written by Marjorie Shuler and will appear on the Women's Page. They are full of human interest, with many illuminating comments upon women's place in the business world. The film scout who sometimes attends three theaters in an evening . . . the woman who wanted to be a lawyer and who is now aid to an important production executive . . . the secretary to Will Hays . . . are among the workers whose interesting careers are described. While the articles are of value from the vocational standpoint, they serve mainly to show in dramatic fashion how women's activities are broadening.

This interesting series of 12 articles may be ordered by means of the coupon below at the price of 60c.

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The Monitor . . . by developing a type of news story dealing with the achievements of those who are doing the constructive if not spectacular work of mankind, keeps alive the promise that daily journalism may some day escape from its obsession with the immediate and trivial.
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Ha-30

Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The World Their Textbook

A School International in Students and Studies

By Roland Hall Sharp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU would begin to develop a genuine international consciousness, start by scrapping the school atlases in every country and substituting one that shows the world as a whole, with each part in its correct proportions.

The International School at Geneva has reached this conclusion after more than 10 years of teaching some 20 nationalities. Its experiment in "International Culture Through Synthetic Geography" has gone beyond the experimental stage under the direction of Prof. Paul Dupuy.

When you walk into Professor Dupuy's "workshop," for so he likes to call his classroom, you feel at once the spaciousness of the earth and even of the universe spread before you. The walls are maps, not of particular nations, but of all, drawn in their mutual relations around the globe.

In this atmosphere, students make maps of their own. Instead of working from one limited national atlas, they draw from many, and some of them have completed maps of the whole world, which could be fitted together to form a globe.

Reverses Traditional Viewpoint

This type of instruction cuts right away from traditional academic grooves in this world still steeped in localism and nationalism. Even Swiss schools, in the country that has become the accepted home for international organizations, spend more time in drilling on obscure details of Swiss geography than on the larger aspects of world geography. In the typical school atlas everywhere, one's own country is drawn to large scale and in great detail, while the world is dismissed with a page or two in small scale.

Of course, things closest to all of us are undoubtedly of greatest immediate importance to us. It is more practical to know the chief streets of our town than to know about the Ginza in Tokyo, the Bund in Shanghai, or Change Alley in Singapore. The International School takes account of these practical necessities under the present arrangement of human society. It even gives courses in strictly national subjects to students grouped by nationality. But it places this instruction in a larger frame, and never loses sight of the world in studying its parts.

Proof of the sound instruction given by the school in national subjects is provided by the record of its students in passing various national examinations. During the past five years, all candidates for the American College Board examinations have succeeded—24 of them. The French Baccalauréat has been passed by eight in the first part, and four in the second. Three have been accepted for the Swiss Maturité Féderale, and two for the Canadian Matriculation.

History Also

As with the study of geography, so history is taught as of the world. But each nation's history is given its place, and the broader course is synchronized with classes in national culture for students to learn about their own countries. These classes are formed according to nationality, but the general rule throughout the school is international.

So Czechoslovaks, Americans, English, and Italians study French or German together. These daily contacts, buttressed by sports, dramatics and student government where all nationalities mingle freely, have been found to develop a new international esprit de corps. When you make a friend in another nation, your whole attitude toward that nation may be changed for the better. At least, you no longer take in the arguments of jingoists that all foreigners are somehow suspect.

Although the International School, by its very nature, has embarked on a number of experimental lines, its management disclaims a misguided zeal for anything that is new. In particular, Mme. Fernand Maurette, director, expresses herself as "a little skeptical about what are known as new methods in education, which tend to consign studies to the background, giving the foremost place to the formation of character and creative activities."

Studies are given first place at the school, as shown by the acid test of passing national examinations, but pupils often come back to the old chateau and its splendid surroundings on the outskirts of Geneva after hours to direct their Co-operative Association, to play games, to take part in dramatics or to complete a map for the sheer interest of it.

Notes, Not Marks

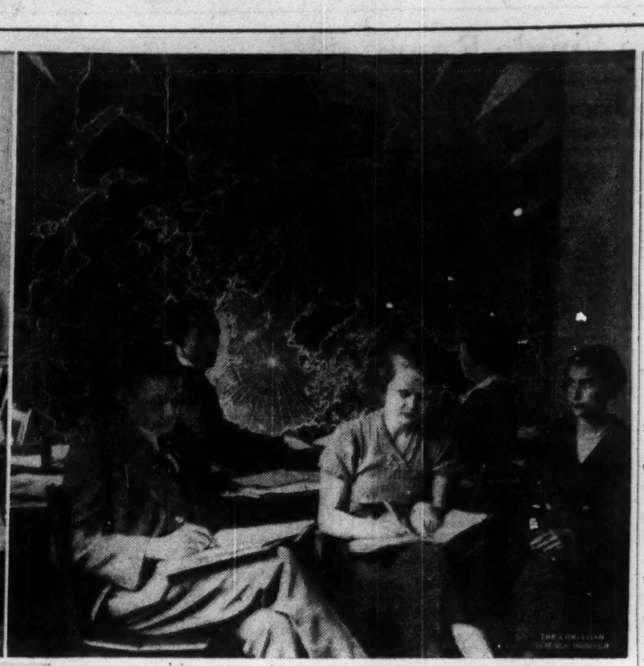
This result derives in large part from methods of teaching and examining. Mme. Maurette does not "appreciate too highly the examination system as it exists at present" in most countries. Her method is to make notes of a pupil's progress, but not to compare him directly with other pupils on a scale that discourages some and gives others an exaggerated opinion of their own abilities. Every effort is made to win the confidence of the pupil, and not to give him occasion to practice deceptions in order to "make a good mark." The entire emphasis is upon bringing out the best effort of which each is capable.

In accordance with this aim, certain hours are set aside each week for activity that has no direct relation to the inescapable task of preparing to pass national examinations. These periods Mme. Maurette calls "hours for pure culture." Included among them is the course of Professor Dupuy, with its frontier-dissolving approach to world geography and civilization.

Subjects in Relays

One innovation is the periodic alternation of subjects. For example, during the forenoons of two weeks, French, history and mathematics may be studied intensively. The next two weeks, French, English and natural science are taught. It has been found that this change keeps interest alive, and even increases the pupil's grasp of a subject when he returns to it.

During its first decade, the school faced crises, and the management is still feeling its way toward the best way to fulfill its unprecedented international task. But the measure of success already recorded gives them courage to push on. One of their greatest difficulties is the transitory nature of the student body and even of the faculty at times. But at the beginning of 1933-34, 56 pupils had been at the school for more than three years. Courses range from primary grades to junior college, with the Montessori method for the youngest pupils.



International School, Geneva. Upper Row, Left—These Children Are Studying the Red Race. Some of the Writing on Chart and Blackboard Is in English, Some in French. Right—A Corner of Professor Dupuy's "Workshop." World Maps Line the Walls. Below—A Glimpse of the School Buildings, Which Are on an Ancient Swiss Estate Formerly Owned by a Member of the Russian Nobility.

Biography for Beginners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS A little seven-year-old girl closed the volume, "Fifty Famous Stories," one day and asked eagerly, "What comes next?" I knew her reading hour with that book of biographical tales had been a success. These stories of Alfred and Horatius and Lincoln and Edison had really lived in her thought.

We had been trying out projects in the reading hour. We had had the pupil act the part of the famous man or woman through the tones of the voice. The teacher read the minor parts including the conversation of secondary characters, and the child read the narrative and the words of the dominant figure, trying to bring out by his reading, the character of the man or woman, as well as the characteristics themselves.

Next, the actual dramatization of the story itself took place. This proved of infinite value. Children love to act; and in playing the parts of Washington and Lincoln, for example, they came to know the character of the men themselves. The high mindedness and humility of Washington was recognized, as the oath of office of the first President of the United States was made; while in laying play logs in place to build a cabin or fence, once more the energy of Lincoln built the "rail pile as he built the state." The story of Horatius at the bridge enabled the children to live a deed of heroism and make the qualities of character within it their own.

Another biography project we carried out was designed to help the child realize that stories of great people are stories of great character, and that these are being "acted out" all around us today. The children were told that among these famous stories being acted all over the world, some were being written and some were not. At each biographical reading lesson they were expected to bring a story of their own, of the worth-while actions of someone they knew or had heard about.

This brought out stories of many descriptions—little acts of courtesy by drivers on the road, courtesy from salespeople in the stores, acts of unselfishness at home, stories of honesty which parents might happen to tell, deeds of courage and invention, incidents taken from newspaper reports, much being made of Admiral Byrd's journey to Antarctica.

These stories of individuals from books and papers or home experiences with acquaintances, next led us into stories of nations. This came about naturally, for with the narrative of every famous person, we had a story of that person's land, and this often led back into the earliest ages of history. We also located each individual's country on the globe.

After our little gallery of heroes and heroines had been collected, their names were written on the blackboard with the names of their native lands beneath them. We then worked out the traits which were common to all great men: wisdom, perseverance, service for others, initiative, unselfishness, honesty—basic traits of human character, which we found the same the world over, regardless of nationality, and which link all nations together.

A Task, a Plan, and Freedom

Given as Three Fundamental Needs in Development

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN educator said recently that three things most needed for full development of the individual were—a task, a plan, and freedom. These three things make an excellent foundation for the training of children. The parent may help build a wholesome, well-rounded life for a boy or girl by adding certain beneficial interests and activities, by eliminating undesirable elements, and adjusting circumstances as far as possible, with these basic needs in mind. With some such "blue print" of character training which will lead to steady growth, the mother and father may proceed with more definite purpose and clearer vision in their privileged work among children.

Every child needs something definite to do. But work is not enough; he must work for some purpose that shall benefit himself and others. Work for work's sake is a poor slogan. He should rather in some way contribute to the welfare and happiness of the family first, and then, in ever broadening circles of association and responsibility according to his age and capabilities, to the upbuilding of other important affairs such as the school, church, citizenship and international relations. This ideal naturally can only be realized slowly, but always the basic need of human nature for a task, work to be done, results to be achieved, may be recognized and stressed. The child who only receives, without contributing of his personality, talents, and manual or mental labor, will be likely to find his life restless and empty and be a nuisance to himself and others.

Suitable but Definite

To have a definite task on certain hours or days, to take part in some actual work concerning the house or garden, to be responsible for the care of a pet or a car, to know that something or someone is depending on his sense of responsibility, is to add a sense of dignity and satisfaction to a child's day, and is important training for his right relation toward his duties as an adult later on.

The task may be adjusted to his abilities, and it by no means need be disagreeable to be beneficial, for usually there are certain kinds of work which appeal more than others to different types of children and in which they will excel. The results of their efforts should be justly criticized, praise freely given when due, and a high standard of work expected.

Adults enjoy making plans for the children, and perhaps if these plans were shared more fully with them, the children would co-operate even better than when they see only the completion without the process involved. Why not let the children share in the plans for their education and development? Why not encourage them to make plans of their own for future growth and success? At 10 years of age perhaps John may start learning to play the cornet. What is the rest of the plan? Is he going to train for the school band, for facility in orchestral work, or would he like to teach cornet playing later?

Adult's Part

Whether the plan has to do with carving or painting, music or electrical apparatus, whether it swings toward quiet, careful work alone, or will broaden to include others, the adult may help the child make a plan big enough to include various possibilities. Lessons in school, work at home, contacts with playmates, training in leadership, may all become parts of interesting plans toward the goal of rounded personality and successful accomplishment. The adult's portion is to see that the plan is possible, interesting, and wisely guided.

The third basic need of the child is the opportunity for freedom to carry out the task and the plan. The adult may find freedom in various ways; by his own persistence and vision, and by the adjustment of circumstances, but to the child freedom can come only as a gift from the one in charge of him. The parent may require the task, may co-operate with the plan, but he must bestow the freedom without which the other needs cannot be fully satisfied. The child who is not free to do his work without adult interference will not have the strength of character of one who is allowed to accept full responsibility and who realizes that he may be censured or commended for its results. The adult's privilege is to "stand by" but not, by mistaken kindness, to take over the task, or arbitrarily to dispose of choices and preferences in working and planning. The children must be free to perform the work allotted, to make plans in the joyous certainty that they will not be forced but be guided, not be hindered by an adult's decision, but be allowed to express their own individuality in working and planning. And thereby they will learn that the gift of freedom brings greater responsibilities and the need of wisdom as well as greater privileges.

The Parent

Where Bedtime Meant a Treat of Good Reading

Minnesota

Dear Friends:

I read with interest the letter from the Daddy who puts his two girls happily to bed (Monitor of Jan. 19) and noticed that you asked for other suggestions. I am a grandmother now, but the memories of the bedtime hour in the years that are gone, are among the very brightest for me, and I am sure equally so in the thought of all four of my children. Our problem was somewhat simplified by the fact that our four children were so very near of an age; first we had a boy, two years later, boy and girl twins, and in another two years, another little girl, so that by the time they were of school age all could, to a great extent, enjoy the same stories.

The boys carried an early morning paper route for some time before they reached the "teens," so a very early bedtime was necessary, but I have no memory of any objections being raised by any of the four. As soon as the supper dishes were done, we went upstairs, the children all made ready for bed, and when teeth had been brushed and prayers and verses said, they all climbed into one bed together, I made myself comfortable on another bed in the same room, and then we had what was to all of us the most enjoyable hour of the day.

We always had St. Nicholas, which we regularly read from cover to cover; and in the years that that custom continued, we read many good books—I remember "Ben-Hur" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as being of the number; much poetry, short poems, and also longer poems such as "Evangeline" and "The Courtship of Miles Standish"; and much of the Bible. The Bible was not reserved for Sunday nights or special occasions, but took its turn with other good reading, as one thing or another would suggest the appropriateness of some particular story or book. We used the King James Version, stopping often to explain some hard word, and seeking always to make sure that the children not only comprehended the story, but also its spiritual significance.

We continued the bedtime story hour until the older children were in high school, and had to study in the evening. It completely met any objections to going early to bed all through our children's childhood; and many times their teachers spoke of the excellent background they had obtained from this daily hour of reading. And I might add that in case of the need of discipline, there was no other penalty that brought such immediate results as to be told they would have to go to bed for a night without any reading!

(Mrs.) H. B. R.

Another Plea for "No More Guns"

Canada

Dear Friends:

It is in gratitude for the many helpful letters in this column that I would like to add a small contribution.

Being the mother of three small children, two of them boys, I appreciate the articles given us from time to time on the importance of giving the children correct toys. Because of an article printed some time ago I decided to destroy all destructive toys, such as guns, spears, etc. Before doing this I talked to the boys, aged 6 and 8, explaining the reason for the clean-up, and found absolute co-operation.

Even so, at various times since, toys under this category have found their way into the home, either by exchange or gifts, and each time the same ground has been covered by explanations, the toy sometimes being replaced by a more suitable one from the five-and-ten-cent store.

Mothers will surely see the importance of giving our children toys of instruction instead of destruction. We cannot teach our children to love their school friends and then teach them, or allow others to teach them, how to destroy them, even in pretense. We are all peace-loving mothers and yet if we allow these toys room in our home we are defeating our own end. Let us do our part toward future peace from both crime and war by stamping out these toys which give our children a wrong thought about the love of God and man.

(Mrs.) I. R.

Workmen's Compensation Again

You and the Law Series—49

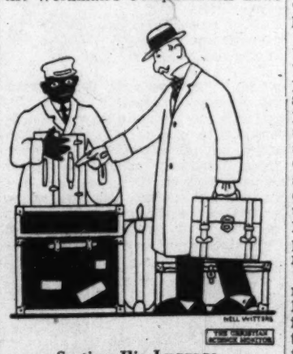
By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a man's work necessitates his use of the street or highway and an accident occurs there, is he entitled to compensation from his employer? The question presented to the court under the Workman's Compensation Laws in the United States is whether the injury arose "out of and in the course of his employment."



Sorting His Luggage.

Courts have answered this question differently. The courts in some states have held that the injury must occur on the premises of the employer, or have a direct causal connection with the performance of his work, and that the risks that he shares in common with others on the street are not caused by his work. This view is in keeping with the strict rules of common law.

The courts in other states have said that if his work took him upon the street, any accident incidental to the use of the street would have arisen in the course of his employment and because of it.

For example, in one of these more liberal states, a messenger whose duty it was to take money to the bank was hit by an automobile while crossing the street to the bank. The court held he was entitled to compensation under the law.

One or two states have gone further, as this case shows. An agent who had been on a trip for his employer was sorting his baggage at the station, when a shot fired by a policeman at a gangster went wild and struck him. The court said the accident arose in "the course of and out of his employment." It was argued that this accident was not even peculiar to the ordinary use of the streets, but the court held that he was, nevertheless, entitled to compensation under the law, as his work necessitated his being at the station.

The same conclusion has been reached when an agent who had collected money for his employer was injured during a holdup, in which the money was taken from him. The tendency is to interpret the law liberally for the benefit of the employee. Thus are the strict rules of common law adapted to meet changing social needs.

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Stay-at-Home Travel Club

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GROUP of young people who have been unable to find employment and who have very little money to spend for amusement are enjoying a very profitable winter of study through their Travel Club.

Realizing that they were just drifting along with no interests, a few of the number concluded this was no time for retardation, but that they must find some means of entertainment and growth. They went to the superintendent of schools and consulted him as to a room in which they might meet once a week. He promised them the use of one of the geography rooms if they could afford to pay for the light. They were able to do this by charging small dues. He also arranged for them to use the moving-picture machine at a small cost and the free use of the visual education machine with slides whenever they so desired. Globes and maps as well as textbooks and travel books were available through the school and public library. Much travel information was secured from steamship companies and railroad travel bureaus.

As soon as they had amassed sufficient material, they invited the young people of the community to attend their first meeting. A woman in the community who had traveled extensively addressed them on the advantages of travel and promised to help them form their club. A great number expressed a desire to join and did so, quite willing to pay the 5 cents dues for each meeting. If the dues could not be met, however, the person was not excluded from membership.

Groups were formed of persons interested in certain countries, each group to be responsible for the program on a certain evening. Thus, those interested in the South Sea Islands might show moving pictures of that region if they were available, or they might review a book on the region. All pictures placed around the room for that night would be views of the South Sea Islands. Occasionally the group might write and stage a play showing life in its particular region, or someone who had visited that part of the country might lecture on what he had seen. An effort was made to study about little-known regions, thus stimulating interest in new sights.

So far it has worked out most satisfactorily. Young people who had been discouraged are looking forward to the meetings. More of these young men and women are visiting the library and on the whole there is a much better outlook for their future.

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Mrs. Coleridge Goes North

SARA COLERIDGE had found her affections deeply rooted in Nether Stowey. She had lived in the little village only three years, but friendships had been formed which were never to be broken. During the forty years after her leaving Stowey, no letter went to it from her which did not contain messages of regard for the friends of these early days, and appreciative replies to kind inquiries sent. It speaks well for Sara Coleridge that, living as she did in the humblest circumstances, doing a large part of her own work, having few fine garments or other luxuries, and no means of display, she won the permanent respect and good will of her neighbors. With all the discomforts, inconveniences, and even hardships, of this period, it is much that it could be said of her by a disinterested observer (Richard Reynall to his brother, August, 1797) that she was uniformly "sensible, affable, and good-natured, thrifty and industrious"; with the added comment, "Mrs. Coleridge is indeed a pretty woman," "always prettily and neatly dressed."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge had spent nearly a year in Germany, leaving her and the babies under the protection (though not in the home) of Thomas Poole and his mother. The benevolent tanner was a kindly mentor during a sad and trying time. When Samuel came back, the lure of the Wordsworth group turned him away from Nether Stowey; and his mind was set on the North Country, where his friends had leased a cottage home. Sara, though the least adventurous of souls, gradually resigned herself to the thought of leaving the familiar South, and traveling to the strange and distant North. There were several unsettled months of "visiting around" before the actual hegira came; and during this time Samuel had made a trip to Grasmere, and had sought out a possible dwelling-place somewhat farther north, at Keswick.

* * *

IT WAS IN June, 1800, that the small store of household goods, not much augmented since the removal from Bristol, were packed and sent by slow and laboring carts on the way to Cumberland. Coleridge and his family set forth by post-chaise, reaching Dove Cottage and the Wordsworths at the end of June. Here they remained three weeks as guests; and it was not until the twenty-fourth of July that Sara Coleridge set foot again in a home of her own. As she beheld the Cumberland heights rising about her, she dreamed and believed that this far hill-crested country would prove a place of settled peace. She wondered, though, how she could adapt herself to the tongues and manners of the northern folk, accustomed as she was to the softer dialects and suaver deportment of the South and West.

Surrounded by natural scenery of uplifting beauty, Keswick was a somewhat sordid working-people's town, of which the critical young Shelley, a few years later, used the word "detestable," saying that it was "more like a suburb of London than a village of Cumberland"; and which Southey characterized in still more scathing language. But the Coleridges were soon to find that within or near the town were plenty of well-behaved and pleasant persons.

Greta Hall, which was to be the home of Sara Coleridge for thirty years, and for Samuel but a few, was an oddly constructed stone-and-stucco edifice (now a girls' school) on a hillside at the outer edge of the town. It had been built about 1780 by William Jackson, carrier, master of Benjamin, the subject of Wordsworth's poem, *The Waggoner*. There were in reality, under the one roof, two distinct houses, the larger of which Mr. Jackson rented out, occupying the smaller himself. "A worthier-hearted man never breathed," Southey wrote of Jackson. He had no family; and an excellent woman, Mrs. Wilson ("Wilsy," in everyday discourse) kept his house for him. The Coleridges immediately fell to arranging their scanty belongings, and were glad to make use of some of the Jackson furniture, so sparsely scattered seemed the Stowey pieces in the big, irregular rooms. Mr. Jackson and Mrs. Wilson forthwith became loved and respected friends of the Coleridges, helpful and sympathetic in all the domestic events which were to come. It was "Wilsy," indeed, who took over the care of the young Hartley, contributing no doubt to that pampering and spoiling which made of him far less of a man than he should have been. A servant was secured to help with the work on the large side of the house, and family life began, with all its complications.

Mrs. Coleridge soon made other friends, chief among whom was Mrs. Calvert, wife of William Calvert, "an idle, good-hearted, and ingenious gentleman," as Coleridge said, who lived at Greta Bank, not far from Greta Hall. Calvert was the son of a steward of the Duke of Norfolk, and a brother of that Raisley Calvert who was the benefactor of the Wordsworths. His connections were valuable to the Coleridges, who arrived as strangers, though not entirely unheralded.

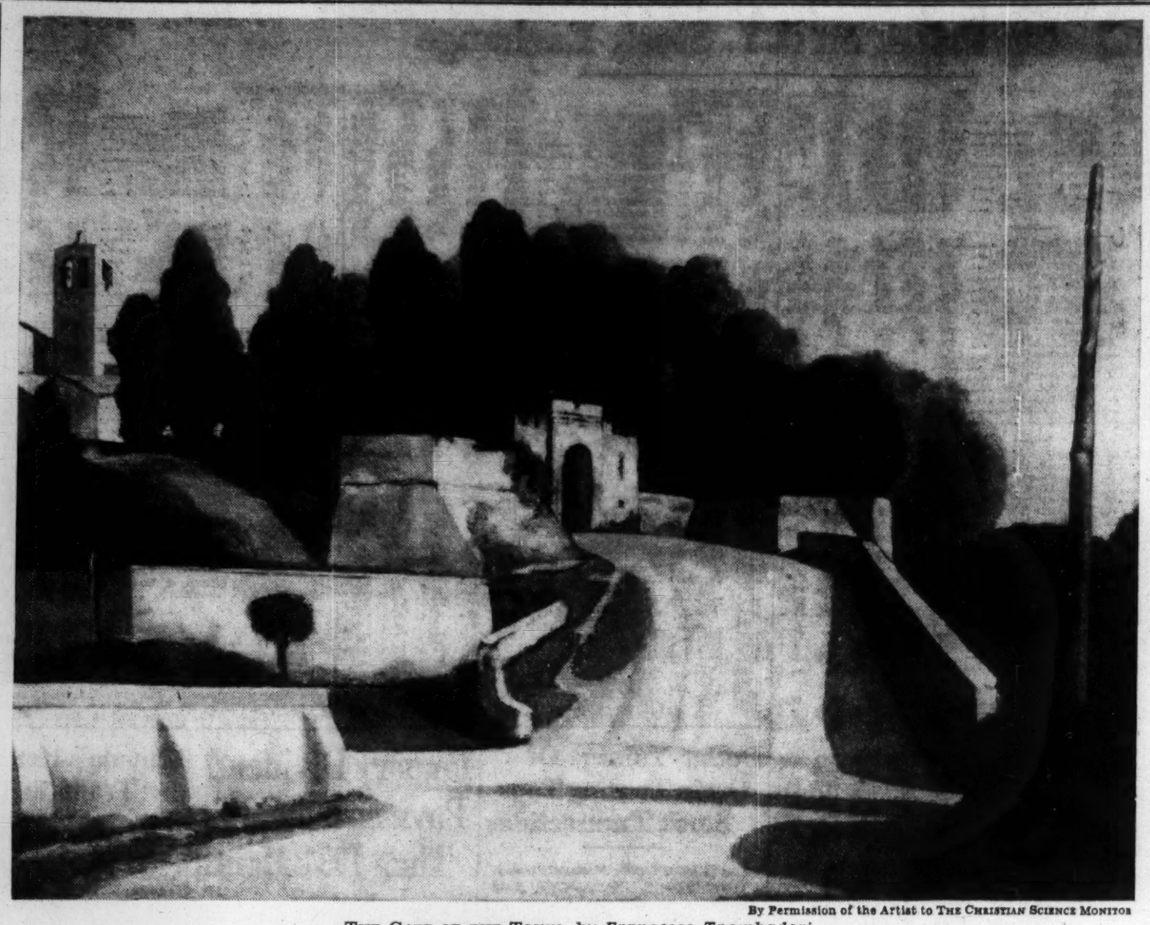
Sir George and Lady Beaumont became, without delay, a pair of generous friends to Sara, remaining so, long after Samuel had vanished from the scene. They made protracted visits to Greta Hall, and offered, on their own part, unstinting hospitality and cheer. Other friends were the General and Mrs. Peachey, who lived at least a part of the year on the island in Derwent Water; Thomas Clarkson, the antislavery worker, and his charming wife; the family of Charles Lloyd, son of an opulent Quaker, and the ever-cordial Wordsworths, who trod the hills tirelessly in their journeyings to and from Keswick.

* * *

AND SO, AS summer faded into autumn, and the fogs rolled in from the mountains, and large fires partially warmed the rambling house (leaving the stone-flagged passages of an icy coldness), Sara Coleridge and her children snuggled into their hillside home. The mother was always busy; and sometimes lonely and sometimes bewildered. If she was impatient on occasion with the feckless Samuel, the neighborhood agreed, on consultation, that she had her excuses.

She could not look ahead three years, to the time when her sisters, Edith and Mary (Mrs. Southey and Mrs. Lovell), were to join her in a close, long-standing intimacy; and when a great patriarchal group of Coleridges and Southeys should begin to gather around the hearth-fires of Greta Hall. Neither could she imagine that upon the marriage of a daughter, she was, three decades later, to leave the remoteness of the Cumberland Hills, and spend yet more years, and many of them, among the myriad teeming streets of London.

MARGARET ASHMUN



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THE GATE OF THE TOWN, *by Francesco Trombadori*

FRANCESCO TROMBADORI is a Sicilian who lives and works in Rome. His art, whether it treats of landscape or portrait, is based on a desire for solid construction. For this reason, his pictures may at first strike one as hard, the change from light to shade abrupt, and the color too much of one tone. But his work grows in estimation when one realizes that his aim is that it shall not depend on superficial decorative effect, but on the cohesion of color with form, as in the painting reproduced.

Moonrise Over Galilee

WE RENTED a horse and wagon from a Moslem farmer in the village of Samakh, the nearest railway station to Tiberias. He said that, for two piastres, he would drive us to the Sea of Galilee, where we could watch the moonrise. Two piastres being equivalent to ten cents in American money, we promptly consented.

The wagon, a rickety lorry whose wheels did not cease complaining of their burden, moved slowly over the well-built asphalt highway which was erected by the Mandate Government of Great Britain. We passed through the ugly village. Tiny urchins threw stones after the lorry. Their elders looked on without moving. A few of the youngsters followed the slow-moving vehicle, but our driver drove them off with a "Imshi min hon!"

Lining both sides of the main street were fruit stalls, grocery shops, a souvenir store which displayed elaborately colored carpets and tapestries. A butcher store, minus a glass window or showcase, was crowded with Moslem women. Their faces were veiled as they inspected the meat. There was a general store which, we were told, sold everything one could want, from postage stamps to Palestinian wines.

The lorry passed several automobile trucks, bearing produce to the Samakh railway station. A file of camels, moving slowly along the highway, passed us. Two Arab women, followed by a man riding a donkey, looked up to us when we passed. We studied an open field, where the tents of a Bedouin tribe had squatted. A small fellahe'en, lazily following his flock of sheep, met us around the bend. We finally reached the steel bridge over the Jordan and stopped to await the moonrise.

The Sea of Galilee lay placid, like a shimmering mirror surrounded by the gently swelling hills of Gilboa. At the northern end of the lake, we saw Capernaum (Tell Hum). To the northwest we saw a large building with a red roof, at some height above the shore. To the left of the building was Tabgha, on the lake side among trees.

It was growing dark speedily and the mountains were covered with a warm, purple glow. The sky suddenly became a cloth of many colors. The sun dropped behind the hills quite unexpectedly, leaving a wonderful sea of golden clouds floating like majestic ships above us. Galilee became a thing of magic, a reflector of heaven.

Darkness came over us quietly and peacefully. A cool wind ruffled the water.

No lights were visible on the opposite shore; although, far to our left, was the sprinkling of Tiberias's tiny pinpoints of street lamps. Around us there was almost complete darkness and no sound at all.

Suddenly the mountains across the lake seemed to be awakening for another day. A faint white sheen, that at first looked like smoke, rose. The hills were silver, and then gold, and a crescent moved upward. We held our breath.

The moon smiled at us wistfully, as if it were a painted picture. Higher, higher, it rose and then slowed up somewhat, perhaps to gaze upon the glory below. For Galilee had now come alive. The waters moved up against the shore, lashing at the sand almost viciously. Not monotonously, but with a determined air, the waves followed one upon the other, repeating the deep echo of water against water.

Now the sky was a deep vault of jewels and the old moon smiled down from its oval frame. The most startling sight was the path cut across Galilee by the golden glow, reflected from the moon; it started nowhere and ended nowhere, but seemed like a rich, fine carpet designed for royal tread.

The voice of the lorry driver awoke us from our contemplation, and we were soon hurrying back to Samakh.

A. S.

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Freedom From Moods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO AN intelligent person it must be apparent that much of the world's sunshine and shadow is dependent upon what are generally known as moods. Much has been written and said about the varying moods of nature which throughout the ages have scarcely changed. Its sometimes tormenting delay in clothing the earth in spring's new garments, or the premature unfolding, which at any moment may be cut off with icy fingers; torrential rains when sunshine is urgently needed, and bleak east winds when every tender bud pleads for the opening kiss of gentle breezes—all these moods may fill the heart of the agriculturist with dismay; while gracious outpouring of benefits at the time when each is needed, sends his hope soaring. Nature's moods claim to distress or benefit us; to spoil our pleasures or to enhance them.

Moods also express themselves in human nature; and they have not changed since the days when Saul, the king of Israel, was troubled by an evil spirit, or, in other words, sank deep in a mood of depression. Moods sometimes cause sunshine or shadow in the home; either a false sense of success or inefficiency at work, and restlessness and misery to those who indulge them. The icy wind which sweeps the landscape with ruthless breath is not so destructive as those moods of bitterness and resentment into which some individuals fall. The gloom of heavy clouds is not so harmful as the foreboding and depression which sometimes appear to hold sway in the minds of mortals. Spring's occasional late tarrying is not so disastrous as the appreciative word left unspoken or the gesture of friendliness moodily withheld. The unpleasant moods of human nature may be replaced by serenity and sweetness, and the fitful moods of elation and good cheer which, like bright intervals on a day of cloud, quickly pass, may become spontaneous and habitual.

Christ Jesus, out of his tender desire to still the restlessness and changeableness of frail humanity, said to the people of all ages, "Learn of me." The great spiritual truth which he desired that men should learn was the absolute unity of God and man, and the urgent necessity of making this truth practical in daily life as he himself did. The Master allowed no suggestion of moods to mar the joy and serenity, the confidence and good cheer, which he expressed.

God is described in the Bible as wise, unerring, and unchangeable, and the Apostle James writes of Him as "the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17). In her book "Unity of Good" (p. 14) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "God is not the shifting vane on the spire, but the corner-stone of living rock, firmer than everlasting hills;" and in the following paragraph, after describing God as Mind, she declares, "What is in eternal Mind must be reflected in man, Mind's image." The real man, then, is not and never was a creature of moods, shifting like a weather-cock from gloom to short-lived happiness which ere long shifts in its turn to morbidity and uneasiness.

Mortals suffer from changeableness because they have accepted the false belief that there is life and mind in matter. They have overlooked two facts, namely, that God is Life, and that a fountain cannot "send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter" (James 3:11). Man, being the outcome of infinite and perfect Mind, must partake of the very nature and essence of that Mind. Essentially like the one Mind in every aspect, man possesses poise, stability, control, enduring happiness, serenity, and contentment. These qualities are the substance of his spiritual individuality or selfhood, and it is the conscious reflection of these qualities or ideas which forms the inseparable unity of God and man. As surely as any individual standing before a mirror sees his own reflection imaged there in form, color, expression, and action, so does God, eternal Mind, see His own perfection reflected in His spiritual idea, man. He sees man serene, good, steadfast, unchangeable, poised, harmonious, and free.

If we would be free from so-called moods, we must change our false belief about man and begin to put the entire weight of our thought in the scale of the invariable perfection of our own true individuality. An excellent rule may be found in "Christian Healing" (p. 10), where Mrs. Eddy writes: "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea." Let us argue with spiritual conviction not only on the side of happiness, but on the side of sweetness, buoyancy, gentleness, poise, serenity, and contentment, knowing that these divine qualities are forever imparted by perfect Mind to perfect man. As we open the door of our mentalities to receive spiritual qualities, putting all our trust in God, we begin to experience a sweet consciousness of His enfolding affection and protection. Moods then lose their hold upon us, and the sunshine of happiness predominates in our lives.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Freisein von Stimmungen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINEM intelligenten Menschen muß es einleuchten, daß viel vom Sonnenschein und Schatten der Welt davon abhängt, was man allgemein als Stimmungen bezeichnet. Viel ist über die wechselnden Stimmungen der Natur, die sich durch die Zeitalter hindurch kaum geändert haben, geschrieben und gesagt worden. Ihr manchmal peinigendes Zögern, die Erde in das neue Frühlingsgewand zu kleiden, oder ihr verfrühtes Entfalten, das jeden Augenblick durch eisige Finger unterbrochen werden kann; Regengüsse, wenn Sonnenschein dringend nötig ist, und rauhe Ostwinde, wenn jede zarte Knospe den öffnenden Kuß lauer Lüfte erfleht—alle diese Stimmungen können das Herz des Landmanns mit Schrecken erfüllen, während gütige Segnungen zur rechten Zeit seine Hoffnung höher steigen lassen. Die Stimmungen der Natur erheben den Anspruch, uns zu schaden oder zu nützen, unsere Freuden zu verderben oder zu erhöhen.

Stimmungen kommen auch im menschlichen Wesen zum Ausdruck; und seit den Tagen Sauls, des Königs in Israel, der von einem bösen Geist geplagt wurde, mit andern Worten, in Trübsinn verfiel, haben sie sich nicht geändert. Stimmungen verursachen manchmal Sonnenschein, manchmal Schatten im Heim; sie rufen eine falsche Auffassung von Erfolg oder Untauglichkeit bei der Arbeit und Unruhe und Elend in denen hervor, die sich ihnen hingeben. Der eisige Wind, der erbarmungslos über die Landschaft hinfegt, ist nicht so zerstörend wie die Bitterkeit und der Groll, worein manche Menschen verfallen. Die Düsterkeit schwerer Wolken ist nicht so schädlich wie das Ahnen von Unheil und die Niedergeschlagenheit, die zuweilen in den Gemütern der Sterblichen zu herrschen scheinen. Ein gelegentlich verspäteter Frühling ist nicht so unheilvoll wie ein unterdrücktes anerkennendes Wort oder eine launenhaft vorenthaltene freundliche Miene. Die unangenehmen Stimmungen des menschlichen Wesens können durch Gelassenheit und Liebenswürdigkeit ersetzt werden, und die flüchtigen Stimmungen Heiterkeit und Frohsinn, die wie Lichtblicke an einem bewölkten Tage schnell vergehen, können ganz natürlich und zur Gewohnheit werden.

Aus dem liebreichen Verlangen, die Unruhe und Unbeständigkeit der schwachen Menschheit zu stillen, sagte Christus Jesus zu den Menschen aller Zeiten: „Lernet von mir". Die große geistige Wahrheit, die er den Menschen beibringen wollte, ist die unbedingte Einheit von Gott und dem Menschen und die dringende Notwendigkeit, diese Wahrheit im täglichen Leben anzuwenden, wie er es tat. Der Meister ließ keine Anwandlung von Stimmungen die Freude und Gelassenheit, die Zuversicht und Heiterkeit, die er ausdrückte, trüben.

Gott ist in der Bibel als weise, unfehlbar und unveränderlich beschrieben, und der Apostel Jakobus schreibt von Ihm als „dem Vater des Lichts, bei welchem ist keine Veränderung noch Wechsel des Lichts und der Finsternis" (Jak. 1, 17). In ihrem Buche "Unity of Good" (S. 14) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Gott ist nicht die unbeständige Wetterfahne auf dem Turm, sondern der Eckstein aus lebendigem Felsen, fester als die ewigen Berge"; und nachdem sie im darauffolgenden Abschnitt Gott als das Gemüt beschrieben hat, erklärt sie: „Was im ewigen Gemüt ist, muß im Menschen, dem Ebenbild des Gemüts, widergespiegelt werden". Der wirkliche Mensch ist also nicht und war nie ein launenhaftes Geschöpf, das wie eine Wetterfahne von Trübsinn zu kurzem Glück umschlägt und bald wieder in Kränklichkeit und Unbehagen verfällt.

Die Sterblichen leiden an Unbeständigkeit, weil sie den falschen Glauben angenommen haben, daß Leben und Gemüt in der Materie seien. Sie haben zwei Tatsachen übersehen, nämlich, daß Gott das Leben ist, und, daß ein Brunnen nicht „aus einem Loch süß und bitter quillt" (Jak. 3, 11). Der Mensch muß als das Erzeugnis des unendlichen und vollkommenen Gemüts an der wahren Art und dem wahren Wesen dieses Gemüts teilnehmen. Da der Mensch im wesentlichen dem einen Gemüt in jeder Hinsicht gleich ist, besitzt er Gleichgewicht, Beständigkeit, Herrschaft, dauerndes Glück, Gelassenheit und Zufriedenheit. Diese Eigenschaften sind die Substanz seiner geistigen Eigenart, seines geistigen Selbst, und die bewußte Widerspiegelung dieser Eigenschaften oder Ideen bildet die unzertrennliche Einheit zwischen Gott und dem Menschen. So gewiß wie ein Mensch, der vor einem Spiegel steht, in diesem seine Widerspiegelung in Form, Farbe, Ausdruck und Handlung sieht, sieht Gott, das ewige Gemüt, Seine Vollkommenheit in Seiner geistigen Idee, dem Menschen, widergespiegelt. Gott sieht den ruhigen, guten, beständigen, unveränderlichen, gelassenen, harmonischen und freien Menschen.

Wollen wir von sogenannten Stimmungen frei sein, so müssen wir unsere falsche Annahme über den Menschen ändern und beginnen, das ganze Gewicht unseres Denkens in die Waagschale der unwandelbaren Vollkommenheit unserer wahren Eigenart zu legen. Eine ausgezeichnete Regel dafür ist in dem Buch "Christian Healing" (S. 10) zu finden, wo Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Willst du glücklich sein, so denke und folgere auf der Seite des Glücks; stelle dich auf die Seite, von der du wünschest, daß sie siege, und achte darauf, daß du nicht für beide Seiten eintrittst oder dem Leid mehr Gewicht beilegst als der Freude. Du bist der Anwalt in dem Fall, und du gewinnst oder verlierst je nach deinem Beweisgrund". Laßt uns mit geistiger Überzeugung nicht nur auf der Seite der Freudigkeit, sondern auch auf der Seite der Lieblichkeit, Heiterkeit, Freundlichkeit, Ruhe, Gelassenheit und Zufriedenheit Stellung nehmen, wissend, daß das vollkommene Gemüt diese göttlichen Eigenschaften dem vollkommenen Menschen immerdar mitteilt! Wenn wir die Tür unseres Bewußtseins öffnen, um geistige Eigenschaften zu empfangen, und unser Vertrauen ganz auf Gott setzen, beginnen wir ein liebliches Bewußtsein Seiner uns umgebenden Liebe und Seines Schutzes zu erfahren. Stimmungen verlieren dann ihren Einfluß auf uns, und in unserem täglichen Leben herrscht der Sonnenschein der Freudigkeit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Use and Beauty Hand in Hand

LARGE or small, North or South, certain characteristics were noticeable in all Colonial gardens. First, they were useful in that they furnished food and drink,—herbs, vegetables, and fruits. Only rather lately has fashion separated the decorative "flower garden" from the useful vegetable garden. Washington did better. His box-edged flower garden is balanced by the vegetable garden, which is not merely useful but is made ornamental with carefully placed walls, paths, lines of grapes, and boxwood. Neat rows of vegetables, bush fruits, and fruit trees, when prettily arranged and edged with flowers, are capable of giving strong esthetic satisfaction to the seeing eye. Our Colonial forebears knew that use and beauty can and do go hand in hand.

A chief feature in the home surroundings, both South and North, was the "yard,"—a generally useful place close to house and outbuildings, where all sorts of work and quiet recreation were concentrated. Wood chopping in one corner, sun-cooking preserves in another, linen bleaching in the middle, churning under a grape arbor at one side,—a hundred forms of industry were carried on here. And during the noon hour or at dusk it offered a protected spot in which to gather for talk of the day's doings. At Mount Vernon, Washington created "a village" of small buildings grouped closely about the mansion, and in this "yard" that the Master inspected every morning between his rising hour of four and his breakfast at seven, his servants concentrated their multitudinous duties pertaining to the care of a great plantation. . . .

A third characteristic of the Colonial Garden is the inclusion of every comfort to induce people to go out of doors and live in the open. Among the most important comforts was privacy. Walls, in Virginia and Pennsylvania, alternated with hedges and fences to separate the garden from the outer world. Fences of palings and solid boarding served the same purposes in the North. In large places "the private garden" was even an inner, especially enclosed part of the general garden treatment. Mount Vernon, the homestead, was hospitably open to all who knocked; but Washington was forced by the crowds of people who came to pay him respect in his later years to set aside certain portions of his grounds for his own comfort and privacy, as private house rooms were reserved to special uses.

Not the least of outdoor comforts in the Colonial home was the provision of suitable garden structures for pleasure and for useful ends. Wide paved grape arbors, cool vine-clad summer houses or fragrant bowers, and benches in shade or sun for choice according to the weather were the scenes of many restful garden hours. On the purely useful side there were hives for the ever-interesting honey bees, deep arched wood-sheds, and the well-sweep with cool refreshment near at hand.—FLETCHER STEELE, in "Colonial Gardens, the Landscape Architecture of George Washington's Time." (Washington, D. C.: United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.)

Nocturne

I WAKED and all the world so white
Hushed in the paling starlight lay
In silence, soft and shadowy;
I listened, while the quiet night,
Wrapped in a soundless mystery,
Brooded in beauty musical:
So still—so eloquently still!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Price Movement Reflects Extreme Caution of Traders

Commodity and Money Markets

Traders Cautious And Stock Market Trend Irregular

Small Volume of Transfers in Short Session—Tone Firmer at Close

By Forrest Price

Stocks just plugged along.

Without getting anywhere in particular.

When it is seen that only 360,000 snares changed hands during today's short session it will be noted that traders are very cautious.

And caution is first cousin to fear.

But the great majority of traders and investors simply would take no risks until that gold decision is out of the way.

What little trading there was today was of the irregular variety. There may have been more ups than downs but price changes in most cases were confined to the fractions.

Moderate gains were registered by Caterpillar Traction, Case, McIntyre Porcupine, U. S. Smelting, Amarada, and Union Pacific.

Among those showing minus signs at the close of the market were First National Stores, Safeway Stores, Spiegel - May - Stern, Manhattan Elevated, Midland Steel preferred, Monsanto Chemical and U. S. Gypsum.

Toward the close the general tone was firmer.

Like the stock market bonds were lightly traded. Governments were easy, and corporate issues were mixed. Foreigners were irregular.

Among the commodities cotton prices showed an easy trend. In sympathy with weakness in the Liverpool wheat market Chicago grain values were lower. The decline in prices was helped by the fear that the gold clause decision expected Monday would be postponed.

This old world of ours is going to keep on moving whether the Supreme Court's ruling on the gold clause be for or against the Government.

The court's decision, whether in favor of the abrogation of the gold clause or otherwise, will have only a temporary effect if against the Government. For no doubt some way will be found for remedying matters should the Government lose its case.

Anyway, holders of all classes of securities are advised not to get excited should the Government lose, for it is usually a sellers' stampede that causes trouble.

Fundamentally, conditions are sound, and that is a most important consideration. Business in almost all lines has been improving far more than anyone expected a few months ago.

Should the decision favor the restoration of the gold clause, the 47 markets of the country may be closed for a few days, until people get their bearings. Should the Government win a good market is predicted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—A possible Supreme Court decision Monday on the much-disputed gold clause case apparently did not unduly disturb today's brief stock market session. Although there was some "evening-up" of commitments, prices generally closed fairly steady.

While most traders seemed a little timid in the matter of expanding commitments, there was no pronounced disposition to liquidate in anticipation of the high court's ruling.

A moderate demand for the metals, which pushed up the prices of several members of this group, indicated to some observers that the fears of serious market repercussions following the gold judgment were evaporating.

Trade News Good

The bulk of the trade news was regarded as satisfactory, and it was estimated in some quarters that a seasonal let-down in industrial production would be less than had been expected.

Shares of U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and McIntyre Porcupine advanced 1 to around 2 points. Santa Fe, Case and American Can pushed up about 1 each, and fractional gainers included du Pont, General Motors, Chrysler, Schenley, National Steel, U. S. and Bethlehem Steels, Westinghouse and Sears Roebuck.

Such issues as American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Gas and Standard Oil of New Jersey were unchanged to easier.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market was a fairly steady performer today, although U. S. Government issues were easier, and price changes in the domestic and foreign groups were slightly mixed. Volume was low, with many investors and traders staying out of the market pending a decision on the gold clause cases.

Losses of 1-32nds of a point to 4-32nds were suffered by federal loans, Liberty 3½s selling at 104.11, Home Owners Loan 3s at 100.16 and Federal Farm Mortgage 3s at 100.16.

The corporation division had about an even collection of minor gains and losses. Advances ranging from the lowest fractions to ½ point were scored by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 53½, Postal Telegraph 5s at 49½ and Standard Oil of New York 4½s at 104. Price recessions were recorded by Atchison 4s at 108, National Dairy 5¼s at 102⅜ and Shell Union Oil 5s at 102¾.

The foreign list was also mildly irregular, with advances being marked up for German 6s at 44¾, while Columbia 6s were easier at 32½.

Dividend Declarations

National Container Corporation declared the fourth quarterly dividend on the common stock of 30 cents, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 15.

Van Raalte Co., Inc., declared the current quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Parker Pen Company declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 13, the first dividend to be paid since Aug. 15, 1931, when 25 cents was disbursed.

Standard Brands, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the $7 cumulative preferred stock, series A, payable April 1 to holders of record Feb. 25, and also a quarterly dividend of 28 cents a share on the common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 25.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 2	Feb. 1
7¼	6⅛	..	Adams Express	700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
33½	29⅜	2	Adams Millis	400	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞	
9½	8	..	Addressograph	400	9	8⅞	9	9	
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	
7¼	6⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
116¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	200	112	112	112	110¾	
20⅛	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1200	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	
1⅞	1½	..	Alleghany Corp h	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
6½	4	..	Allegh pf ww XL h	..	4	4	4	..	
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	200	136	135½	136	135	
125	123¾	7	Allied Chem pf	200	124¼	124¼	124¼	..	
17⅜	15⅛	..	Allis Chalmers	1100	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20¼	17½	.25b	Alpha Port Cem	500	18⅜	17¾	18	..	
56⅜	48½	2	Amerada	1500	56¾	55½	56¼	55½	
17	13½	..	Am Bank Note	300	16	15⅜	15¾	16	
8½	6⅞	..	Am Crystal Sug	300	7⅛	7	7	7	
67	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	50	65	64½	64½	64½	
122¼	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	121	120⅞	121	..	
117⅞	110	4†	Am Can	800	113⅜	113	113⅜	112	
20¼	17	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	17⅞	17½	17⅝	..	
45⅜	37½	..	Am Car & F pf	200	39	39	39	39½	
69	67¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	67½	67½	67½	67½	
33¼	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	28	28	28	27½	
5½	4	..	Am & For Pow	500	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
17	13⅜	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14	14	14	14½	
8½	6¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	6½	6¼	6½	6½	
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4¾	
37½	28⅞	.8	Am Ice pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	36	
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	100	6	6	6	6	
¾	½	..	Am La France h	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	
20¾	16½	..	Am Locomotive	300	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	
56½	49⅝	..	Am Loco pf	200	50	49⅝	50	49½	
25¼	24	1½	Am News	100	25	25	25	..	
3¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	600	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛	
12½	10½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	11	11	11	11	
14⅜	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13	12⅞	13	12⅞	
16⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	2600	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13¾	
24	20¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	21⅜	21	21¼	20⅞	
40⅛	34⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	35½	34⅝	35	34⅜	
125½	122	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	122	122	122	122	
112	109	3†	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	110¼	110	110	110	
18¾	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	
43	38¼	2†	Am Stores	200	38¼	38⅛	38¼	38¾	
67½	60¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	60⅝	60¼	60¼	60¼	
108¾	103	9	Am Tel & Tel	1100	105	104½	105	105	
14⅞	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	400	13	12⅞	13	12⅞	
9¼	7½	..	Am Woolen	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
45½	38⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	400	39	38⅝	39	39	
1¾	1½	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	300	1¾	1½	1½	..	
4¾	4	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4	4	4	..	
12⅜	10¼	..	Anaconda Cop	1300	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¾	
17⅜	15⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	300	16	15⅝	16	..	
107½	103	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	105¼	105	105	106	
39¼	36	1	Archer Daniels	700	38½	37½	38	37½	
6½	5¼	..	Armour Ill	1200	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
7⅝	6½	..	Armour Ill pf pf	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6⅜	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
13⅜	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11	10½	11	10⅞	
95	87⅝	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	91¾	91¾	91¾	..	
55⅝	43¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	2800	45	43¼	45	43⅞	
86½	78½	5	Atchison pf	500	79⅜	78½	78½	80	
37¼	28½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	29	29	29	28⅞	
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	600	24⅝	24¾	24½	24⅜	
7¾	6⅝	..	Atlas Tack	300	6	6	6	..	
29¾	22⅜	..	Auburn Auto	600	24	23⅝	24	24¼	
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
63	50	5	Austin Nichol A	..	50	51	51	..	
5⅝	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	

—B—

6⅝	5½	..	Baldwin Loco	600	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
26¾	22	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	23	22½	22½	23¼	
14⅞	10⅞	..	Balt & Ohio	900	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
17⅞	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
7	6⅛	..	Barnsdall A	100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	
78	73	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	200	72¾	72	72	74	
13¼	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	600	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12¾	
17½	14¾	..	Bendix Aviation	400	15½	15¼	15½	15	
17⅝	15⅞	1½	Beneficial In Ln	600	16	16	16	16	
37	34	2	Best & Co	200	35	34⅞	35	34⅝	
34⅜	29½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	30½	29⅝	29¾	29⅞	
77¾	69¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	74	72¾	72¾	73¼	
26¼	22⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	90	23½	22½	22⅞	24	
13⅞	10⅞	..	Blaw Knox	600	12	11⅞	12	11¾	
23¼	21	.40	Bloomingdale	20	21	21	21	..	
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	500	9¼	9	9⅛	9⅛	
59⅝	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	54¼	54	54	54⅜	
97	90	4†	Bon Ami A	20	90½	90	90	90¼	
25¾	23½	1.60	Borden	700	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	24½	
31¼	28⅝	..	Borg Warner	800	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	29½	
29	25½	2	Brigg Mfg	1400	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞	
42½	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	800	42⅞	42¼	42¼	42¼	
3½	2⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
31⅞	22	4	Brooklyn Q pf	100	25	22	22	22½	
58¼	43	3	Brown Shoe	100	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..	
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
7¼	6	2	Bucyrus E pf	60	70	69	70	70	
5¼	4¼	..	Budd Mfg	200	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	30	29	30	29¼	
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15	12	..	Bullard	10	12	12	12	12⅛	
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	100	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅞	
10½	6⅞	..	Bush Term deb (h)	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..	
22½	14¼	..	Bush Te Bldgs pf cg	20	18½	18	18	..	
2	1⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
20⅝	16¼	..	Byers	400	17	16½	16½	17	

—C—

40⅜	36½	1½	Calif Packing	200	38⅞	38½	38¾	38¼	
1⅛	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	¾	⅞	..	
16⅜	13½	1	Canada Dry	400	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼	
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	13¼	12⅞	12¾	13¼	
90	90	5	Caro C&O st	10	90	90	90	..	
61	51¾	..	Case Thresh	300	55½	55	55½	54⅜	
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	20	93½	93½	93½	..	
40½	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	700	39	38¼	38¾	38	
35⅜	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1500	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	
3½	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
25½	18¾	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	220	19½	19½	19½	19½	
24⅝	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	23½	23½	23½	23¼	
55½	45	..	Central RR of NJ	100	45	45	45	..	
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	700	41¼	40⅜	41¼	40⅛	
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	29	29	29	28	
44½	38¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	38¾	
45⅜	42	2.80	Ches & Ohio	500	42½	42	42¼	42½	
3	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
4¾	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	
5⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & N western	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
10⅝	8	..	Chi & N west pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
26⅛	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	23¼	23⅛	22⅞	24	
4	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29¼	26⅞	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28	
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	2900	37¾	36⅞	37⅝	37⅛	
21	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	20⅜	20½	20½	21	
91	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	90½	90	90	90½	
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	1000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
18¼	16⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	200	16⅞	16¾	16¾	17	
5½	4⅛	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
28½	19	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	21	21	21	22½	
12	11¼	..	Colo & So 2pf	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
7¾	6½	..	Columbia Gas	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	500	58⅛	58	58	..	
75	67	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	70¾	70½	70½	71	
44&	39½	2	Comm Credit	200	42⅞	42½	42⅞	42⅝	
56½	52½	3	Comm Cred A	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	55⅝	
62¼	56¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1000	58	57¾	57¾	58½	
115½	113⅞	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	115	115	115	115	
23⅞	20½	.60	Comm Solvents	1500	21	20⅞	21	21	
1⅜	1⅛	..	Comwlth & So	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅞	29⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	700	35¾	35⅛	35¾	35¼	
34⅞	32¼	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	32¾	32¾	32¾	32⅜	
7½	5¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
21⅝	19¼	2m	Consol Film I pf	500	20⅝	20¾	20¾	20¾	
22⅝	19	1	Consol Gas	1000	19¾	19½	19½	19¾	
82	78½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	79	78¾	78¾	79½	
8¾	7½	.42e	Consol Oil	500	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	
1⅛	¾	..	Consol Textile	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞	
13⅝	11½	..	Container A	100	11½	11½	11½	11½	
5¼	4¼	..	Container B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
6¾	5⅜	..	Cont Baking A	100	6	6	6	6	
1	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
67⅜	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	800	65¾	65½	65¾	65½	
34	30¾	1.20†	Cont Insurance	100	32	32	32	31	
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19½	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	1500	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	
66⅞	62¼	3	Corn Products	500	62¾	62¼	62¾	62½	
6⅞	5⅝	..	Coty	300	6	6	6	6⅛	
36⅝	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅜	
14⅝	12¾	..	Crosley Radio	300	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
44½	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44½	
5⅜	4½	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	
25¼	20½	..	Crucible Steel	300	21¾	21⅝	21¾	22	
6⅜	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝	
22⅞	18⅜	..	Curtis Publishg	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	97	97	97	96¼	
3	2⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
6⅝	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝	
22⅞	18⅜	..	Curtis Publishg	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	97	97	97	96¼	
3	2⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
6⅝	5⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½	
20¼	17¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	19½	19½	19½	18¾	

—D—

9¼	8⅜	..	Gamewell	10	8½	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	6½	..	Gen Am Inv	900	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅞	
38¼	35½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	600	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36¼	
8¾	7¾	.60	Gen Baking	100	8	8	8	8¼	
7⅜	6	..	Gen Bronze	400	7	6¾	7	6¾	
24⅞	20½	.60	Gen Electric	5800	23½	23¼	23⅝	23¼	
11½	9¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp.	2900	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	11 3-32	
34½	32¾	1.80	Gen Foods	800	34½	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝	
⅝	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	3000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6½	6⅛	3	Gen Mills	400	6½	6¼	6¼	61	
34¼	30½	1	Gen Motors	4800	31⅝	31	31½	30⅞	
112	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	111⅜	110¾	111⅜	111½	
22¾	18¼	.80†	Gen Print Ink	300	18⅛	18	18	18¾	
30	25	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	25	25	25	26	
1¾	1⅛	..	Gen Realty	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..	
19	14	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	17½	17½	17½	..	
20¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	500	18	17½	18	17¾	
19⅞	16¼	..	Gen Refract ct	600	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	16⅝	
15⅛	13¼	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13¾	
3½	2⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
27½	23¾	1†	Gliddon	700	24⅛	24¾	24¾	24⅝	
4¾	3⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	..	

18	15⅛	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	16¼	16	16⅛	16¼	
11⅞	9⅝	..	Goodrich	700	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
26⅞	21½	..	Goodyear	2200	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22¼	
3¼	2½	..	Graham Paige	500	3⅝	2½	3⅜	2⅝	
7¼	6⅜	..	Granby	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	..	
5	3⅝	..	Grand Union	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	
17¾	13¼	..	Great Nor pf	800	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	
29⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	900	27½	27⅛	27½	27¼	
126½	119	7	Great W Sug pf	10	128¼	125¼	125¼	..	

—H—

6¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛	
105	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	30	104	104	104	..	
19½	16¾	1	Harbison Walker	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	
3⅞	2⅞	..	Hayes Body	400	3	2⅞	3	3	
90	85	5	Hazel Atlas	200	89½	89	89½	89¼	
77⅝	73⅜	3†	Hercules Powder	200	74	74	74	..	
107	104	4†	Hershey Choc pf	100	104½	104½	104½	104½	
9¼	7¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8	
11	9⅜	.50	Hollander	100	10	10	10	9⅝	
36¾	31	2m	Houdaille Her A	200	33	33	33	32¾	
8¾	7¼	..	Houdaille Her B	3600	3	3	3	3	
25¾	23¼	..	Houston Oil new	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	..	
52½	43	.3	Howe Sound	900	45	44½	45	44¾	
5½	4¼	..	Hudson & Man	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..	
12¾	9⅜	..	Hudson Motor	800	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	
3⅞	2⅜	..	Hupp Motors	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
17¼	13⅛	..	Ill Central	300	13¾	13½	13⅝	13½	

—I—

33	30¼	1.68	Indus Rayon	2200	32	31¾	31¾	31¾	
69½	65	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	66¾	66½	66¾	66½	
55¼	50⅞	1	Inland Steel	800	54	53½	53¾	53¼	
3½	2⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	..	
4⅝	4⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	4½	4½	4½	..	
15⅝	12¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	1700	15	14½	14⅞	14⅞	
3	2⅜	..	Intercon Rub	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	
7	5⅜	..	Interlake Iron	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
5	4	..	Int Agr Corp	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
153¾	149½	6	Int Business M	500	152	151¼	151⅝	151⅝	
6⅜	5½	.20	Int Carriers	100	6¼	5¼	5¾	5½	
33	27½	.25e	Int Cement	500	27½	27	27½	27½	
43⅞	37⅛	.60	Int Harvester	1900	41⅝	41¼	41½	41¼	
24⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	3200	23	22⅞	23	23	
99⅞	98⅛	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	
18½	15¾	..	Int Rys C A pf	10	18	18	18	..	
45¾	44	2	Int Shoe	300	45	45	45	44⅞	
9⅞	8⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	2200	9	8⅞	9	8⅞	
6⅝	6¼	..	Intertype Corp	100	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
36	34	4	Island Crk Coal	300	33⅜	32⅞	33	..	

—J—

57	54	3†	Jewel Tea	100	54	54	54	54¼	
57⅜	48¾	..	Johns Manville	800	51¾	50¾	51¾	50⅝	
73	56½	..	Jones & L'lin pf	20	63	63	63	63½	

—K—

16¾	15¾	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	
2⅜	1¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
18¼	16½	.50	Kelvinator Corp	500	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16¾	
18⅜	16½	.60	Kennecott Cop	2800	17	16⅞	17	16⅝	
11	10⅛	..	Kimberly Clark	100	10½	10½	10½	11	
38	33	..	Kinney pf	100	33	32½	33	33¼	
21⅞	20½	1	Kresge	300	20½	20¼	20½	20¾	
28¼	23⅜	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	1200	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25⅝	

—L—

Commerce and Finance

Sell Cotton Cheaper or Lose in World Marts, Says Economist

Business and Industry

Wall St. Expects Favorable Ruling On Gold Clause

Believed Constitutional Since Enacted for General Welfare of People

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The general opinion expressed in the financial district here is that the Supreme Court will not hand down a decision adverse to the Government, but will uphold its action in abrogating the clause calling for payment at the former gold value of $20.67 an ounce in public and private debts. This could be done under the welfare provision clause—the first clause of Section 8 of the Constitution—which declares an act constiutional if done in the general welfare of the people of the United States. It was under this provision that most of the emergency legislation in the New Deal was passed.

If the court does hand down an adverse ruling, there are two divisions of thought on what should be done to offset the vast confusion that would result in the commodity, stock and bond markets and in the foreign exchange market. The first is that the government should rush through a constitutional amendment to be approved by state Legislatures directly to legalize the abrogation of the gold clause in the meantime declare a moratorium on gold payments.

The other recommendation, which is understood to have wide favorable attention in Washington, is to have an internal and external dollar. That is, Congress would pass a law revealing the dollar back to its former 100 per cent gold content for within the country, but would place a tax of 41 per cent on gold imports and exports, which would bring the dollar down to its present level of 59 per cent gold content, or $35 an ounce of gold. The only objection to this proposal is that it would take away the gold from the stabilization fund.

Opinion in Wall Street is also divided as to the date the ruling will be handed down. No particular reason is given for believing this Monday will end the month of uncertainty which has stagnated business. The belief that the ruling will be handed down on Feb. 11 is based on the fact that the next day being a holiday, might help stabilize the markets. The only definitely known fact is that whatever day the decision is made public, it will be at noon and the President will be informed of it around 9 o'clock in the morning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—To safeguard invested billions from possible dangers in violent market fluctuation, the Securities Exchange Commission last night considered invoking one of its absolutely autocratic powers when the Supreme Court rules on the gold cases.

Its members studied the desirability of an order closing all exchanges during the period—possibly next Monday—in which the court may announce its decision. Forty-seven exchanges from New York to San Francisco would be involved.

Rockefeller Heads List of Rich Men Reporting to SEC

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Ten very rich men, among the richest in the United States, yesterday led the list of the nation's business giants who have reported their security holdings to the Security and Exchange Commission.

Here they are with such parts of their fortunes (minor parts in some cases) as were shown by their reports:

John D. Rockefeller Jr., $200,000,000 in Standard Oil companies.

S. S. Kresge, $26,000,000 in his limited price store chain.

C. F. Kettering, $16,000,000 in General Motors.

Eugene Dupont, $10,325,000 in E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company.

W. R. Timken, $10,225,000 in Timken Roller Bearing Company.

Pierre Dupont, $10,190,000 in Dupont and General Motors.

Charles A. Conn, $6,850,000 in Cannon Mills Company.

Harrison Williams, $5,000,000 in North American Company and others.

C. T. Newberry, $4,750,000 in J. J. Newberry Company.

Modie J. Spiegel, $3,165,000 in Spiegel May Stern Company

Here are some other millionaires:

Irene du Pont, for example, owns $3,000,000 in du Pont common, and Lammot du Pont owns as much or more in this and other companies. George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York, owns $3,000,000 in securities of several companies.

Enslee Childs has $3,000,000 in Bon Ami Company.

Powell Crosley Jr., has $2,000,000 in Crosley Radio Corporation.

Others are Sewell L. Avery, $1,350,000 in Montgomery Ward & Co.; Joseph Wilshire, $1,000,000 in Standard Brands, Inc.; George C. Lee, $1,180,000 in Nash Motors; Frank Melville Jr., $2,500,000 in Melville Shoe Corporation.

New Bank of Canada Starting Operations On First of March

OTTAWA—At the first annual meeting of the new Bank of Canada, which goes into actual operation March 1, the shareholders elected their first board of seven directors.

This board consists of the slate drawn up by the chambers of commerce in the various towns and cities of Canada. As demanded by the act, two represent the primary industries, two commerce and manufacturing, and three general occupations. These will hold office for varying terms, and their fees will be $150 a meeting, with traveling expenses in addition.

The governor of the bank is Graham Ford Towers, a Canadian, formerly assistant general manager of the Royal Bank, and his deputy is J. A. C. Osborne, formerly secretary of the Bank of England. There are 13,000 shareholders.

Labor members complain at the absence of any Labor member on the board. But it is pointed out that but for election by shareholders, the directors might have been concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, where the most votes were held, whereas now the directors come from all parts of Canada.

Business Activity Continues Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Statistics appearing during the week indicated that business activity is holding at recent levels, according to Moody's index figures for freight-car loadings, electric-power production and steel-ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Car'ngs	Elec	Steel	Com'd
Latest week	60.0	111.4	63.9	78.4
Prev. week	61.0	110.9	63.9	78.6
Month ago	63.0	111.9	57.3	77.4
Year ago	60.6	100.7	41.9	67.7
1934-35 high	66.3	113.3	69.8	80.1
1934-35 low	55.0	100.7	23.8	62.1

(1928 weekly average equals 100).
Copyright, 1935, by Moody's.

Standard Brands, Inc., Shows Smaller Income

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiary companies report for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, last, net income applicable to the parent company of $13,878,021, equivalent, after charges and preferred dividends, to $1.06 a share on 12,645,380 shares of common stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

This compares with net of $15,048,795, or $1.15 a share on 12,645,374 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the previous year. The report includes operations of certain foreign subsidiaries for periods ended Oct. 31 and Nov. 30, 1933 and 1934.

Retail Progress Now Outdistanced By Manufacturing

Many Industrial Divisions at Capacity—Big Sales Gains in West

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The progress recorded for both wholesale and retail distribution during the week was outdistanced by the gains made in manufacturing operations, according to the weekly trade review of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. In many industrial divisions, it says, capacity schedules now are the rule, with the backlog of orders ample to permit current rates to be held well into the second quarter.

"Less harassed by the rigors of retardative weather conditions, trade pushed ahead with more decisiveness this week, recovering much of the broader gain which it adopted at the opening of the month," the review says. "Below zero temperatures in so many parts of the country widened the gains in retail distribution, and reduced almost to depletion the few remaining offerings of winter merchandise. Wholesale volume was bolstered by larger spring commitments than last year and a heavier flow of orders than could be handled for immediate shipment."

As has been the case so far this year, the largest retail sales were reported for the industrial centers of the middle West, where the increase varied from 20 to 50 per cent. For the country as a whole, the rise over last year's comparative total is estimated at 12 to 20 per cent.

After recording the encouraging factors in the business picture, the review states that neither fears regarding the outcome of the gold clause decision nor governmental action affecting commercial and industrial direction have thus far succeeded in casting any shadows over the brightened outlook with which the course of the first quarter now is viewed.

"Employment totals in some industrial divisions already are in excess of comparative figures since 1930, with weekly additions being made to pay rolls.

"Conclusive evidence of the public's changed attitude in regard to spending money is provided by the phenomenal success which has attended the initial showing of new automobiles in various parts of the country. In some cities, sales surpassed all previous records for such an event, while at others the gain ranged from 50 to 200 per cent over last year's."

The progress being made is evident in the Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer, which at 74.1 is 20 per cent above its position on the corresponding date of 1934, and has reached the highest level since May, 1931, with the exception of the week ended Dec. 6, 1934, when it registered 74.5.

Canadian Economic Index Shows Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The new year has opened under conditions that continue favorable to business in Canada, reports the Bank of Montreal in its current monthly review. During the first week of 1935, the economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reached 104.8, a higher point than in any week of the two preceding years.

Of 15 countries, for which figures of general industrial production are available, Canada recorded for 1934 a greater revival than any other country except Germany and Sweden, the bank says. Canada's gain of 23.4 per cent compares with 26.2 per cent for Germany and 23.5 per cent for Sweden, the next country in order being Czechoslovakia with a gain of 13 per cent.

Defaulting Ontario Cities Ordered to Pay Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 2—Ontario municipalities which are in default to their bondholders will be required this year to pay interest, but at a rate no higher than 3 per cent, it was announced by Hon. David Croll, minister of welfare and municipal affairs. They will also make a lump sum contribution toward unemployment relief, which costs are now borne entirely by the Province, the amount to be based upon their ability to pay, which contribution they will continue until relief is treated as a national responsibility. Debts of these municipalities are to be refinanced before January, 1936.

In the new program, the Government will not permit the defaulting municipalities, 40 in number, to make further tax increases nor municipal pay cuts, it was explained, as funds for interest and relief payments are available from unpledged and uncollected taxes. Certain nonessential services may be curtailed or eliminated.

Mr. Croll claimed that the high interest these municipalities had to pay, in some cases as high as 6 per cent, was largely contributory in driving them into temporary bankruptcy.

U. S. Is Losing Out in World Cotton Marts, Says Economist

Restricting American Output Merely Plays Into Hand of Other Cotton-Producing Countries Which Steadily Expand Their Production, Avers A. H. Garside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Bringing a wealth of statistics to prove his charge that American cotton is losing out in the world markets because of the federal restrictions on cotton production in this country, Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, yesterday told the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that foreign countries are using less American cotton and more foreign cotton because the latter is cheaper, due to greater supply. United States exports of cotton this season, he said, are the smallest in 16 years.

"The ominous aspect of the increase in foreign cotton acreage is in the fact that it is infinitely easier to get land into an agricultural product than to get it out of it," he stated. "Two or three years of attractive prices will bring millions of acres into cotton, but it takes several years of very low prices to discourage cotton growing on these acres. The longer the program of production curtailment in the United States is continued, and the more land in foreign countries is thereby put into cotton, the greater will be the ultimate cost in terms of low prices of driving this land out of cotton to the end that the United States may regain its normal share of the world's crop and the world cotton trade.

In elaborating his argument, Mr. Garside said that it should be remembered that prior to the last five years, this country contributed almost exactly 60 per cent of the world cotton crop. This was the average for the 10 cotton seasons from 1919-20 to 1928-29.

"Now let us see how the attempted price-fixing operations of the Federal Farm Board upset that relationship and what were the results thereof. As you will recall, the major operations of the Farm Board extended from 1929 to 1931, and they affected the market and trade chiefly in the seasons of 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32. I cannot take time to review the course of events in those seasons, but I should like to point out these simple facts:

"In the three seasons combined, world consumption of cotton aggregated 70,162,000 bales. Of that amount, American cotton constituted 36,640,000 bales, or only 52 per cent, while foreign cottons constituted 33,522,000 bales, or 48 per cent. In other words American cotton consumption dropped from the normal of 60 per cent of the all-cotton total, to 52 per cent. Now, if American cotton had constituted 60 per cent of the all-cotton total, the world would have used 42,097,000 bales of the American staple, or 5,457,000 bales more than it did use. The failure of the world to consume those 5,457,000 bales necessarily resulted in those bales being added to the carryover, and those 5,457,000 bales constituted the larger portion of the burdensome supplies of the staple that have weighed on the market during the past two years.

Using More Foreign Cotton

"Now what are the facts of our recent export trade in cotton? During this season to Jan. 24—approximately half of the season—our cotton exports totaled only 2,779,534 bales as compared with 4,771,980 in the same period last season. Here is a drop of 1,992,446 bales. Exports during this season to date are the smallest for this period in 16 years.

"In pre-depression years, our exports averaged around 8,300,000 bales per year, and as recently as the 1931-32 season, we exported in that single season 8,754,000. If exports during the rest of the present season should show the same percentage of decline from last season as they have in the last six months, they will be about 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 bales below normal.

"This tremendous shrinkage of our exports is not due to any decline in the total consumption of cotton in foreign countries. Quite the contrary. Foreign consumption of all kinds of cotton is actually running at a higher rate than in predepression years.

"Whereas foreign countries consumed about 18,000,000 bales a year on an average in the five seasons from 1924-25 to 1928-29, inclusive, they used about 19,561,000 bales last season, and they are now running at a rate of 19,000,000 bales this season. They are simply using more foreign cotton and less American.

"Every important division of the world spinning industry is using more foreign cotton this season than cept Japan is using less American.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the first days of 1935 the pound sterling dropped on the foreign exchanges. As has been recorded in this column before, there are certain elements of weakness in the long-term position of the pound, but the movement at the turn of the year was the result mainly of sudden developments in France.

Flandin and Inflation

The Government of M. Flandin, like that of M. Doumergue, had practiced a careful equivocation on broad economic policy. There would be no inflation, no devaluation of the franc. At the same time, though the budget would be balanced, there would be no further deflation. M. Marquet no longer held office, but his public-works plan remained, an emblem of potential inflation. Suddenly, without coming off his theoretical fence, M. Flandin throws his leg over on the reflationary side by dismissing M. Moret from the governorship of the Bank of France and substituting M. Tannery. The latter accepts the policy, which to the former is anathema, of discounting treasury bills at the central bank, thus easing the money market and making smooth the way for government financing. Rentes boom, speculative money flows in to make profits on the rising bond market, the franc mounts against the pound and the dollar. Clearly, this phase cannot last, for rentes cannot rise forever, and profits will be taken one day. What then? The answer must still be a tangle of possible hypotheses.

The Franc and the Future

If, while the long-term rate of interest in Paris falls to levels more in accord with those ruling in London and New York, the net total of credits advanced by the banking system is not increased, there would be no reason to expect any more exciting outcome than a return of funds to those centers when the present phase is ended. But if, as seems on the whole more probable, the greater ease of borrowing tempts the French Government to relax its efforts toward public economy, if the liberated credit finds wider employment in business, and the volume of purchasing power thus expands, then the natural result would be a rise of French prices and pressure toward a fall of the franc.

There is, on that hypothesis, another pair of possibilities to consider. If the pound and the dollar were allowed to find their own level, such reflation in France would present no great threat to the gold standard; but if the British and American authorities were to peg down their currencies artificially, then possibly the franc would be driven off gold. That contingency could still be staved off, and even perhaps prevented, by a sacrifice of some portion of France's plentiful gold reserves. Casting up these various chances, we may guess that inflation on gold is the most likely prospect, indicated by the present portents. If this is so, M. Moret's departure is a bear point for gold shares. In an equal measure, however, it is a bull point for world recovery, which has patiently been hindered by the reluctance or inability of the gold standard countries to reflate, while off-gold currencies were artificially undervalued.

Bank Profits and the Budget

One after another the big London banks have reported increases of profits in 1934 compared with 1933. At first sight this is a little surprising, in view of the extremely low rates obtainable on bills and short money, and of the very small increase in the total of bank advances. The banks, on the other hand, have gained by the better volume of stock exchange business, and by the generally higher turnover of money.

Jobbing in gilt-edged securities, to which they have been driven for want of better outlets for their funds, has been a paying business on a rising market, but in accordance with custom capital profits thus earned are not brought into the profit-and-loss accounts. Nevertheless, hidden reserves accumulated in this way bear fruit in earnings later, and as the gilt-edged market has been rising, on the whole, for approaching three years, the banks must now be receiving considerable sums in interest from such caches.

As this is being written, the rate of interest on Government bonds has fallen once more. This movement would be brought to an end, of course, by a big revival of borrowing for business purposes. It may also be checked by a disappointing budget. The nine months of the financial year to Dec. 31 showed a deficit of £110.4 million. At the same point in 1933-34, there was a deficit of £94,000,000, which three months later had been turned into a surplus of £34.4 million. Thus in spite of the fact that heavy supplementary expenditure is now falling due the accounts should balance by the end of the financial year. Next year's income tax, moreover, will be assessed on the greatly improved profits of 1934.

Steel and the Cartel

Negotiations between the British steel industry and the international steel cartel have broken down, at least for the time being. Simultaneously, the British industry itself enters upon a new regime of self-control, in the shape of the Iron and Steel Federation, which has been set up with a wide mandate for reorganization by means of quotas, amalgamations, allotment of orders or other methods. The two events are not unconnected, for hitherto one of the chief obstacles to British participation in the international cartel has been lack of national organization.

You cannot negotiate with a crowd, let alone allot them an international quota, with any hope of its being adhered to. The new federation should be able to get down to terms with the cartel. Doubtless this will be among its first efforts, for the export market is showing very sluggish improvement compared with home demand. The first fence to be taken will be the problem of foreign imports of steel into this country. The cartel is said to have offered to accept a scale of 900,000 tons per annum, which seems fair enough, as imports are now running at 1,360,000 tons.

British representatives have held out for 500,000 tons, and at the same time have applied for an increase of the import duties on a wide range of steel products from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. The Government has given them no encouragement in this appeal, largely because the tariff has already been exploited by the billet makers so as to increase the costs of the re-rollers. If the latter in turn are to be given a compensating increase of protection, re-rolling will aptly describe the progress of the tariff snowball.

Reserve Bank Says Price Disparities About Eliminated

Farm Prices up 33 P. C. in Year—Department Store Sales Rise in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The four-year spread between agricultural and nonagricultural prices was declared yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to have been "virtually eliminated" by the rise in the value of farm products.

"As a result of the general rising tendency of farm prices during the past year," it was declared in the monthly review of credit and business conditions by the bank, "the disparity between prices of agricultural and nonagricultural products, which developed between 1930 and 1933, has been virtually eliminated."

The bank shows that farm products advanced 33 per cent last year, wholesale food prices rose 24 per cent, while the prices of other commodities remained relatively steady, an action which brought them to the same comparative level of decline from 1926.

Reporting on factory employment in New York State, the bank review said: "The upward tendency in December was apparent not only in employment, but also in total wage payments and in per capita earnings, both of which rose by more than the average seasonal proportions.

"The gain in the seasonally adjusted index of per capita earnings was the largest that has occurred since April, and the index reached a level 5 per cent above that of December, 1933.

"Total December sales of reporting wholesale firms in the second district averaged nearly 16 per cent higher than in the previous year, a somewhat larger increase than in November.

"For 1934 total sales of the reporting wholesale firms in this district averaged almost 15 per cent higher than for 1933, compared with an increase of a little over 6½ per cent from 1932 to 1933 and a decline of almost 25 per cent from 1931 to 1932."

For December, the bank said, total department store sales in the entire district were about 6 per cent higher than in December, 1933.

Treasury Offers New $75,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Tenders for Treasury bills to the amount of about $75,000,000 have been invited by the Secretary of the Treasury.

They will be 182-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to Monday, Feb. 4, 1935.

The Treasury bills will be dated Feb. 6, 1935, and will mature on Aug. 7, 1935; and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

Argentina Corn Supplying Pacific Coast With Feed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2—Millions of bushels of corn being shipped to the Pacific coast from Argentina are filling the need for feed grain caused by the grain shortage in the drought areas of this country. Contracts made to date, it is estimated, will run well up to 60,000 tons, which is worth approximately $2,000,000 at prices prevailing in these ports. The South American product is selling locally at $32.50 a ton plus the duty and the new crop due to arrive in April or May may sell as low as $28.00.

Better prices for poultry products, and the fact that grain is available from the Argentine, is stimulating poultry raisers to make new investments in the business and restoring activity which in the last three years, due to poor prices, has fallen off 35 per cent here and in California.

U. S. Social Security Plan Not Hurtful To Insurance Companies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Life insurance companies have little to fear in President Roosevelt's recent message, which contained social security proposals, according to the Standard Statistics Company. On the contrary, the vast amount of discussion of the proposals in the offing may have a stimulating effect on the insurance business.

Under the social security program advocated by the Administration, every employed person making less than $250 a month will be required to take out an annuity, backed by the Federal Government, while higher salaried individuals will be offered an optional insurance policy to provide protection against poverty in old age.

At first blush, it appears that this plan would cut heavily into the business of life insurance companies. The Government's old age insurance, however, includes life insurance only to the extent that taxes paid in behalf of the insured person, plus accrued interest, have not been exhausted by pension payments to him at the time of his death. The plan therefore, enters into direct competition with life insurance companies chiefly in the matter of straight annuities.

The latter constitute a relatively insignificant portion of the life companies' business. In fact, many companies regard such operations with little favor. Government competition in this respect, then, is of no particular concern to the life insurance companies.

The point has been made that the effect of the Administration's plan may be to educate the public to the desirability of insurance in general, with the result that demand for life insurance would be stimulated. The better business factors which were chiefly responsible for the increase of more than 10 per cent in new life insurance written in 1934, then, might find an ally in the social security program in coming years.

Los Angeles Banks' Earnings Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2—Earnings of the major Los Angeles banks were encouraging to stockholders generally during 1934. The Security-First National shared in this trend, according to H. M. Robinson, chairman of the board. Net earnings of the bank, after charges, were reported to have been $7,508,622.

Stockholders of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank—oldest bank in southern California—were told by the president, V. H. Rossetti, that earnings were the best in the history of the institution. A net increase of $18,623,183 in deposits was reported for the year.

At the annual meeting of the Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank, H. D. Ivey, president, reported an increase in the number of individual and firm depositors and a gain of $9,422,120 in net deposits.

Union Bank & Trust Company reported that 1934 was one of the most satisfactory years in its history from an earnings standpoint. Deposits on Dec. 31 had reached a record total of $30,223,585.

Grain Markets Now Seem to Be Well Liquidated

Little Aggressive Buying Due Largely to Foreign Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Trade in grain has been dwindling in volume due to the imminence of the gold clause decision, and the past week both longs and shorts were inclined to even their commitments to a great extent.

In the past month prices for wheat, as well as for other grains, have declined sharply, and the markets on the whole are believed to be pretty well liquidated.

Domestic conditions continue to shape up in as bullish a way as anyone expected, but the fact that Canada is having little success in unloading its huge surplus and the indifference of foreign buyers keeps the world level of price so close to a basis where imports will be possible to this country, that there is little aggressive buying.

Situation Tightens

Receipts in this country, continued substantial decreases in visible stocks, and strength in cash markets, all confirm previous forecasts of a tightening wheat situation so far as the domestic situation is concerned. In addition to these developments there is increasing concern over weather conditions in the western end of the wheat belt, as the situation is similar to that of the past two years, which resulted in small crops.

Flour business is of fair volume, although buyers are working on a hand to mouth basis, owing to monetary uncertainties.

The Argentine crop and surplus of wheat is estimated by Broomhall, the English statistician, at 152,500,000 bushels, which is much less than last year. Argentine shipments for the week were liberal, at 4,806,000 bushels, but Australian exports were light at 2,327,000 bushels, with 1,640,000 bushels of the latter shipped to the Far East.

Predictions are being made that the European demand will have to broaden shortly, which would mean heavier purchases of Canadian wheat, but up to this time the Canadian export trade has been distinctly disappointing. Canadian reports, however, indicate there will be no lowering of the pegged prices.

Little Snow Protection

European weather conditions have been unfavorable in many countries, snow protection being sparse. In this country there is practically no snow covering over the winter wheat belt.

Offerings of wheat from country holders have been small, and there is nothing in reports to indicate there will be much increase. Feeding of wheat continues quite heavy in many sections, especially where corn is scarce and high priced.

Corn and oats have both been affected by the further sales of Argentine grain to this country, while the reported cargo shipment of rye from Poland to this country also was a depressing factor in rye. Argentine rye also is expected to be worked to this country.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
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County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
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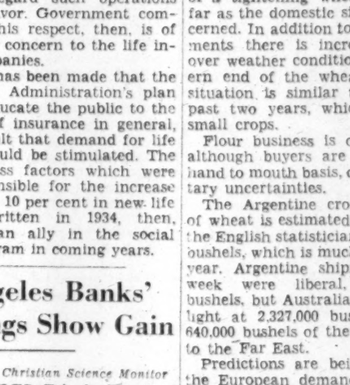
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McDuffie Leaving House Soon to Sit On Federal Bench

Alabama Man at One Time Considered for Speaker of Lower Branch

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Because the political winds always seemed to be blowing the wrong way for Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, the House is about to lose one of its ablest members. He has accepted a berth on the Federal Bench at Mobile, Ala., as a reward for political self-sacrifice to the interests of a colleague from his own State.

Little known, generally speaking, outside the corridors of the House, Mr. McDuffie ranks high among those who do the work, but are denied the public praise by a political system which often recognizes the commonplace and passes over the able.

The career of "the Gentleman from Alabama" constitutes one of the most unusual and interesting in the annals of the House, because it so perfectly illustrates the possibilities of the system.

Mr. McDuffie came to Congress from the same State as the Bankhead brothers, William B. and John H. Add to this the fact that both have always been close personal friends and that in Congress honors are scrupulously parceled out among the states to avoid any undue prominence to one, and one reaches a combination that was certain to deny prominence to someone.

The Bankheads played square with Mr. McDuffie. They took turns, each supporting the other. But the Bankheads always came out ahead. The result is that John H. is a United States Senator and William B. is leader of the majority in the House.

When John N. Garner departed from the Speaker's office to become Vice-President, Mr. McDuffie was both the Garner choice for the succession and the man most generally recognized as best fitted to carry on. The Bankheads were behind him and his chances were of the best until Tammany entered the picture.

The McDuffie record is based largely on his work on the special economy committee where he served during the Hoover Administration along with Representative Lewis Douglas (D) of Arizona, who became President Roosevelt's first director of the budget. During that time he stood for rigid economy and conservatism, no matter how unpopular it made him with his fellow legislators. Later, these convictions kept him from real intimacy with the New Deal Administration, although party loyalty was too strong to permit an open break.

Music

Jan Smeterlin

Last night in Jordan Hall, Jan Smeterlin, pianist, played the following program: Schubert, Sonata, Op. 143; Chopin, Ballade, Op. 52, F. minor, a pair of Mazurkas, a Valse, the Etude, Op. 10, No. 11, the Fantasie, Op. 49, and the 12 Preludes; Liszt, Six Paganini Etudes.

Mr. Smeterlin has established himself as a performer of the music of Chopin, but last night he demonstrated that the music of Schubert should also be classed among his achievements. The sonata chosen is not especially fruitful; there are long passages when the mind of the listener wanders from the text, yet it is doubtful if any pianist who has recently visited Boston could have made it more interesting than did Mr. Smeterlin, especially in the Andante and the Allegro vivace.

In his first group of Chopin, Mr. Smeterlin gave an outstanding performance of the Fantasie. The Valse was lightly played, yet one could easily quarrel with the tempo, considerably more accelerated than would seem necessary, although Mr. Smeterlin's complete technical equipment fitted him to play it at almost any speed and make it interesting. The 12 Preludes were beautifully played, with delicacy of touch and occasional flashes of humor quite captivating.

If one must listen to the Liszt Paginini études at some time during the season, by all means let Mr. Smeterlin play them and have them don with. As show pieces for a brilliant display or musical pyrotechnics, they stand pre-eminent, but at least one listener reached the saturation point before the set was complete, despite the amazing virtuosity of the pianist. The audience remained to applaud and to demand encores.

G. M. S.

Shotwell Defends League at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 1—Defending the League of Nations at the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs here Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University and the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, clarified the so-called "policing principle."

This idea seems appalling to opponents of the League, Dr. Shotwell said. "It does not mean, however, that any country would be called upon to police another country, but that due consideration would be given to geographical relations and the interests at stake." The Covenent, he said, has been so modified that it is possible for the United States to become a member of the League without fear of the "policing principle," reacting against this country.

Repeal of the Japanese exclusion act was recommended by Dr. Shotwell, who suggested that the United States might obtain the assurance of the continuation of the "open door" policy in return for repeal of this act.

Southern New England Telephone

Southern New England Telephone reports net operating income of $267,064 for December, as compared with $278,227 for the like month in 1933. Net operating income for the 12 months ended Dec. 31 was $3,218,969, compared with $3,440,200 the year previous.

Liquor Advertising Called Press Drug

(Continued from Page 1)

saloon paper? — *Commerce* (Texas) *Journal.*

Our policy, since incorporation in 1850, has always been unfavorable to liquor and tobacco advertising. Each year we are passing up an opportunity to place thousands of dollars in our treasury by refusal to accept advertising of liquor, beer, or tobacco in all forms. — *Deseret News Publishing Company,* Salt Lake City, Utah.

We feel it is contrary to sound social policy to increase demand for consumption of alcoholic beverages. —*Ogdensburg* (N. Y.) *Journal.*

We believe the influence of the press made the country wet, and that it could change the sentiment back to dry. — *Cambridge* (Ohio) *Jeffersonian.*

Why These Refuse Ads

Against it on principle. . . . Have refused thousands of dollars' worth of liquor advertising. — *Berkeley* (Calif.) *Gazette.*

Liquor advertising is socially unwise. — *Redwood City* (Calif.) *Tribune-Standard.*

We fear liquor advertising will tend to make a nation of drunkards out of the United States. — *Hollywood* (Calif.) *Citizen-News.*

Aside from any personal ideas, . . . It is exceedingly good business for small-town newspapers to reject liquor advertising. — *Fort Collins* (Colo.) *Express-Courier.*

My paper goes into the homes of my city, and I am not willing to help promote the liquor traffic. — *Griffin* (Ga.) *News.*

Advertising of this nature (liquor) is "ill-gotten" gain that would do us more harm than good. — *Paxton* (Ill.) *Record.*

Liquor advertising takes money from families that should be spent for life's necessities. — *Flora* (Ill.) *News.*

We refuse liquor advertising . . . because I am personally and forever opposed to the liquor beverage traffic.—*Monmouth* (Ill.) *Daily Review Atlas.*

Not running a Sunday school paper. At the same time, I am not going to smear my daily paper with advertising of every kind. . . . Not hard to turn the business down, bad as we need it.—*Greenfield* (Ind.) *Reporter.*

Why They Accept Ads

We accept all liquor advertising because when Congress legalized it, it became a legal commodity as much as milk, Coca-Cola, and canned beans.—*Traverse City* (Mich.) *Record-Eagle.*

Advertising does not create liquor drinking. Don't think press advertising influences anyone to drink any more than advertising influences anyone to eat. — *Plymouth* (Ind.) *News.*

We accept all liquor advertising. This paper does not feel that such advertising as is offered . . . has any bearing economically or otherwise upon other advertisers. . . . We do not feel that the influence of the press is called upon either to encourage or discourage the use of liquor. — *Wilkesbarre* (Penna.) *Times-Leader.*

Newspaper influence comes from its editorials, not its advertising. — *Sacramento* (Calif.) *Union.*

Editorial opinion of newspapers important. Advertising, a purely business proposition.—*Visalia* (Calif.) *Times-Delta.*

Liquor advertising a handicap or an economic disadvantage to other advertisers? None, whatsoever.—*Key West* (Fla.) *Citizen.*

Advertising on a paid basis should be used. . . . It will aid in stamping out the bootleggers.—*Du Quoin* (Ill.)

We accept all liquor advertising. . . . No limit. . . . We refuse to carry any alcoholic liquor advertising on Sunday. — *Colorado Springs* (Colo.) *Telegraph.*

No advantage in rejecting liquor advertising with four metropolitan papers having large circulation here. —*Belleville* (Ill.) *Advocate.*

Believe nation's press has lost its ability to mold public opinion. People think for themselves these days. —*Gainesville* (Fla.) *News.*

Art Notes

Copley Society

The walls of the Copley Society are hung with water colors by Grace E. Hackett. Reading down the list of titles we discover that Miss Hackett has acquired her subject matter from extensive travels. The aquarelle serves well as recorder of scenes noted in passage, for the brush stroke is rapid and summary. The effect achieved is often a transitory one.

Miss Hackett has not been sparing with pigment. She has let go a rich and gay color scheme which in its opulence is true to nature. Mountains, seacoast, turbulent clouds, water and rainbows all count in her resplendent scenic effects. She selects moments either of compelling beauty or of pictorial excitement due to storm or sunset. We see in varied moods, Gibraltar, the hills of Ceylon, the Chinese coast near Hong Kong, the Madeira Islands.

Soviet Art

The impoverishment of exhibitions in Boston has forced us more than once to leave town in order to see important displays. Somehow most good traveling exhibitions find no host in this city, and so few of us complain about the lack that nothing is done about it.

The Worcester Museum is showing the Exhibition of Soviet Paintings which was sent to this country from the Soviet Union. It gives us a splendid opportunity to see the characteristics of artists who live and work under a socialistic régime. We have written at great length on the subject in this paper, and we consider the opportunity to see the works at Worcester a rare one, and well worth the effort of a trip. Probably the most imposing trait in the Soviet works is the fact that artists paint with a purpose. They have an ax to grind and they seem to show great excitement in the process of visualizing ideas.

D. A.

Private Building Awards

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—High private awards are responsible for the engineering construction total for this week of $24,922,000, as reported by Engineering News-Record. Private awards total $9,111,000 and public awards $15,811,000, of which $3,318,000 is federal work and $12,593,000 state and municipal.

Vital Witnesses Of Arms Inquiry Are Unavailable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Senate Munitions Committee yesterday kept up its search to discover what went on between shipbuilding officials and in government circles, between July 20 and Aug. 3, 1933, just before the navy awarded contracts on warships that had almost doubled in price.

The committee is attempting to substantiate testimony given by L. R. Wilder, former president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, to the effect that large companies divided awards among themselves in advance. Mr. Wilder also has said that he was offered the services of a "fixer" to help him break into the field with his newly organized Gulf Industries Company.

With Charles Langell, who prepared cost estimates for the New York Shipbuilding Corporation on the stand, committee investigators submitted evidence that increases in cost and labor were estimated at only $900,000 but the bids jumped several million dollars. Mr. Langell disclaimed knowledge about the bids, saying his work was finished when estimates were made. C. M. Kaltwasser, $15,000-a-year assistant to the president of the company, also contended that he knew nothing about the bids.

Two Chief Witnesses Unavailable

Two of the chief witnesses subpoenaed by the committee are unavailable. E. L. Cord, president of the corporation which now controls the New York Shipbuilding Corporation is on a trip around the world. Arthur P. Homer, identified by the committee as the "fixer" of Mr. Wilder's testimony is under a physician's orders not to testify. The committee will not call Clinton L. Bardo, president of the New York Company in 1933, because he refuses to sign a waiver of immunity from self-incrimination in connection with his testimony.

According to sworn testimony given by committee investigators, Mr. Homer has informed them that he is a long-time friend of President Roosevelt and during the 1932 campaign served as a member of the finance division of the Democratic National Committee.

It was recalled that near the close of the campaign the Republican National Committee accused Mr. Homer of having adopted "the unscrupulous methods of Tammany" in collecting contributions from manufacturers and shipbuilders.

Private Memorandum Cited

A memorandum obtained from Mr. Homer's files described how by contacts with various officials including Marvin McIntyre, secretary to the President, and Admiral C. J. Peoples, close friend of the President's, he worked in the summer of 1933 to get a contract for the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Maine, after the company's bid had been thrown out on a technicality. In his memorandum, Mr. Homer also claimed to have done the unprecedented thing of having the Navy wait two months while the Bath company got the necessary bond.

According to the committee investigator, Mr. Homer is now suing the Bath Company for fees he claims are due him for getting $9,000,000 worth of business for the company.

Theaters

"Cox and Box," "Pinafore"

If the D'Oyly Opera Company needed any evidence of how deep its members have dipped into the affections of Boston theater playgoers, they were given it last night. The Colonial Theater was packed to the doors with an audience reminiscent of the good old Savoy Theater days on an opening night. Every seat was occupied, the boxes even being filled to capacity; the audience simply "rose" at the performers, applause sweeping the auditorium in a veritable roar; each member was given a personal reception as he stepped on the stage, while every vocal number was encored, in one instance five times. It really was a joyous occasion, opening with "Cox and Box," by Madison Morton, F. C. Burnand and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

As old-timers will remember, F. C. Burnand was one of the most brilliant editors Punch ever had. This delightful travesty of grand opera preceded the ever-green "H. M. S. Pinafore." The first trifle, a delicious "take-off" of grand opera, was a fitting hors d'œuvre to the fare which followed.

Martin Green, he of the eloquent legs, was the hero of the evening, but it is only fair to add that in "Cox and Box," he was ably backed by John Dean and Darrell Fancourt. As Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., Mr. Green followed all the traditions set for him by George Grossmith of unforgettable memory. Mr. Fancourt played the difficult rôle of Dick Deadeye with commendable reserve.

Miss Muriel Dickson was in excellent voice, and she, Leslie Rands as Captain Corcoran and Mr. Green were encored five times in one of their numbers. Others in the cast were Derek Oldham, Richard Walker, Radley Flynn, Miss Dorothy Gill and that dainty little person, Miss Marjorie Eyre. The chorus, as usual, was intelligent, adequate and musical.

E. B.

Rescue Ship Failed To Get Mohawk Boats

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—A wireless message asking the freighter Talisman to pick up her lifeboats was sent from the sinking liner Mohawk, the radio log of the Algonquin, one of the rescue vessels, showed today. The Talisman rescued none of the survivors.

Testifying before the steamboat inspection service board investigating the collision off Sea Girt, N. J., between the Ward liner and the Talisman on Jan. 24, Capt. J. W. McKenzie, master of the Algonquin, read the log.

Last week Capt. Edmund Wang of the Talisman testified he had launched no lifeboats because he had been asked not to by the captain of the Mohawk. Later he admitted he had received no such request, but testified he had not picked up the boats because he had no searchlight.

Miners' Head Backs A.F. of L. on Auto Code

(Continued from Page 1)

the wishes of the National Industrial Recovery Board who had voted on changes in the automobile code considerably more favorable to labor than those finally put through. NRA circles insisted that Donald Richberg, director of the National Emergency Council, had influenced the President to pursue a different course.

Members of the NIRB, the NRA's control board, naturally refused to admit that they were actually in disagreement with the President, but there was reason to believe that they had in fact voted against the code as finally promulgated for the reason that it did not go far enough to stabilize working hours.

They are reported as having favored a code provision requiring payment of time and a half for any work over 40 hours a week. President Roosevelt approved a 48-hour provision.

Some NRA officials were disposed to feel also that regardless of the actual performance of the Automobile Labor Board headed by Dr. Leo Wolman, it would have been wiser to discontinue it in view of the strong prejudice against it which is widely entertained in organized labor circles.

However, these concessions to labor were not made for the obvious reason that if they had the automobile industry would almost certainly have repudiated its code altogether.

Both the President's final action and the preferences of the NIRB were supposedly predicated on a report prepared jointly by Leon Henderson, chief of the division of research and planning of the NRA, and Isador Lubin, director of labor statistics of the Department of Labor.

The original intention was to keep this a confidential document. The White House decision to make it public leads to the expectation that it will throw extensive light not only on the President's action but on the recent poll of the Wolman board which purported to disclose an A. F. of L. weakness in the automobile industry considerably out of line with that organization's own contentions.

Motion Pictures

Keith's "52d Jubilee"

Keith's Memorial Theater in Boston began on Feb. 1 its "Fifty-Second Jubilee" celebration with a stage show featuring Joe Penner and the Boswell Sisters and a film, "Carnival," starring Jimmy Durante. Quite a Radio party. Mr. Penner has a full set of ducks for sale, and several stooges to feed his quips. His public turned out in large numbers on the opening day to guffaw at his sallies. There were also some adagio dancers, some acrobats and a very clever juggler, Stan Kavanaugh. The picture is a romance of the carnival world in which a puppeteer (Lee Tracy) is a long time finding the obvious stepmother (Sally Eilers) for his child.

"Wings in the Dark"

At the Metropolitan in Boston is a curious film called "Wings in the Dark," in which a stunt aviatrix (Myrna Loy), having flown from Moscow to New York, is guided through fog to a safe landing by a sightless aviator (Cary Grant) in another plane of his own devising. When he meets her above the clouds he declares by microphone his love and his intention of setting out alone until his gas runs out, as soon as he has seen her safely aground. She prevents this by running her plane into his as they land. There is some excellent aerial photography.

"March of Time"

The first "March of Time" short is on view at Loew's State in Boston. The film is constructed along lines similar to those of the radio feature of the same name. Events are dramatized. The producers have chosen to base their first subject on the methods used by speakeasy proprietors in prohibition days to thwart federal agents. Other items have to do with the fight of a small manufacturer against NRA, the story of an American motorist in France who pays his fine for speeding only on condition that it be applied to the French war debt, and the background of the Far Eastern situation. The film closes with a sentimentalized account of Gatti-Casazza's opening of his last season at the Metropolitan Opera.

"School for Girls"

Hollywood's gesture of flattery to "Mädchen in Uniform" is currently on display at the RKO-Boston. Called "School for Girls," it has to do with life in an American reform school for women. The plot concerns the romance of a young woman (Sidney Fox) who is sent to the school when she is found in the company of a jewel thief, and a young official visitor (Paul Kelly).

Burton Holmes

At Symphony Hall last evening Burton Holmes showed his audience that mountain climbing on the Italian side of the Alps is just as adventurous a form of sport as it is on the Swiss slopes.

Then, of course, his audience "did" the regular tour of the peninsula—Venice and Rome, the lovely Lake Como, Pompeii, Florence, Pisa and the Italian Riviera. Novel was the exquisite and painstaking work of the glass blowers of Murano and some of the most charming views were of great herds of sheep on hillside pastures. Close-ups of Balbo, leader of the airship armada flight to Chicago, made a pleasant modern contrast to ancient church interiors and the medievally accoutered Swiss Guards at the Vatican.

The very passing glimpses of Il Duce's NRA projects of public works were disappointingly few.

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LONDON—Definition of a "leader of an exploration expedition" is one who can raise £1500 to £50,000 on his own personality, Mr. Martin Lindsay, leader of British 1934 Arctic Expedition, declared here recently.

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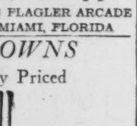
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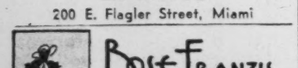
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2ND COURT Phone 2-1848


Toilet Articles—Sundries
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
Complete Quality Food Store
1401 S. W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

HART HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware
Paints—Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves
Fishing Tackle
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
Miami and Miami Beach

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade, MIAMI
2308 Collins Avenue, MIAMI BEACH
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Attractive knitting accessories and
Bernat Yarns Exclusively For the Woman Who Cares

Smart Hats Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

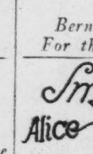
Phone 31805
COTTAGE INN

REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress
1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

Delicious Food
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Blvd. and 19th Street

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel) CHICAGO, ILL.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street


RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
1755 Biscayne Blvd. 2912 S. W. 8th Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

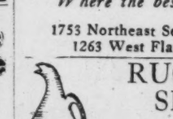
Distinctive Styles in
HATS, GOWNS and WRAPS
Shown by ANN MATTHEWS and KATHRYN VEALE
214 E. Flagler Street
Head sizes 21-24 Gowns 14-40

Walker-Skagseth Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

Delicious Home Cooked Food
THE NEW ENGLAND INN
12th Street and Washington Avenue
(North Side of City Hall)
Breakfast 20c to 50c—Lunch 40c to 65c
Dinner 55c to $1.00

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1158 N. Miami Avenue Ph. 2-4856

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. PHONE 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 Michigan Ave. Miami Beach

Phone 5-1935 { 712 Collins Avenue / Miami Beach
MRS. COOK'S DUTCH OVEN
Pastry, Cakes and Cookies
MRS. A. D. COOK

LOUIS GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Serving lunch, and his famous $1.00 dinner
11 A. M. to 10 P. M.
29th Street at Collins Avenue
Miami Beach

Kiddies' Wear
ROSE BRIER SHOPPE
From infancy to 16. Exclusive but not expensive.
934 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
ORANGE AVENUE PHONE 4134
Southland Fashions for women, children and the home

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord, near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

PALM BEACH

Florence
BEAUTY SALON
Exclusive Marie Earle
Open Evenings
"10 Years In Palm Beach"
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

Palm Beach Mather Co.
WANTS YOUR BUSINESS
Use Your Credit
$1.00 per week will buy a Florence Range —Atwater Kent Radio—Apex Washing Machine—All Metal Refrigerator, or many other items of furniture for the home.
Op. Police Station K. D. Thomason, Mgr.
PHONE 6254

Southern Cafe
205 So. Olive, West Palm Beach
Opposite Atlanta National Bank
Next to Home this is the Best Place to Eat.

RUSSELL & PEASE
Incorporated
DODGE—PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
1609 South Poinsettia Avenue
WEST PALM BEACH TEL. 6101

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators
Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances

EVERY HOUSE NEEDS
Westinghouse
FELDER-BELL, Inc.
DIAL 2-2244 215 CLEMATIS ST
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
Pure Pasteurized, Raw and Certified Milk—Delicious Ice Cream

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORES
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Rogers HOLSUM BREAD

THE LOG CABIN
325 DATURA STREET
Sizzling Steaks, Southern Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
LUNCHEON DINNER
PHONE 2-2329
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
CAKES and PASTRIES
Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Phone 2-2309
One of our courteous salesmen will be glad to call at your home daily.

DOROTHY-DENNY
MILLINERY and FROCKS
PHONE 4846 221 CLEMATIS
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investments.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SARASOTA

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Unique Eating Place
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

THE PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS
338 MAIN STREET

BADGER PHARMACY
INCORPORATED
AT FIVE POINTS
LUNCHEONETTE SERVICE
Stationery Perfumes

The Sport Shop
"For Sportswear and Everywear"
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Good Meats
Fresh Poultry
HALEY'S MARKET
PHONE 2039 439 MAIN STREET

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET

Finer Foods
Where Quality Is Not Expensive

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Hairdressing
HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
Princess Martha Beauty Shop
104 Fourth Street N. Phone 6996

C. C. BENJAMIN
Quality Meat and Groceries
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 5701

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
Reasonable Prices
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

Home Owned Cleaners
All Garments Perfectly Cleaned
Convenient Location
#11 SNELL ARCADE BUILDING

ROGERS
Dry Cleaners
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices
1700 Central Avenue Dial 4187

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of R. I. LEAVENGOOD
866 CENTRAL AVENUE
11 THIRD STREET NORTH

I simply haven't a thing to wear. I must call up
LOWREY'S
346 CENTRAL AVE.
YOUNG FOLKS TOGGERY

ROOS BAKERY
We Cater to Taste
Retail Only
625 NINTH STREET NORTH

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First Showing of TROPICAL SPRING FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

TAMPA'S FABRIC CENTER
Essrig's
QUALITY BY THE YARD
Samples Cheerfully mailed

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVENS FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
WINTER HAVEN, AUBURNDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

RADIO
All Makes—Convenient Terms
Expert Service
C. W. JORDAN
PARKS-CHAMBERS at 37 Peachtree St.

Gate City Mattress Co.

We rebuild, replace, renovate and steam all types mattresses.
625-27 Edgewood Ave., S. E. Phone Jackson 3861

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

L. Chajage
FURS Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined
220 PEACHTREE STREET

MILLINERY
Individually designed
elizabeth.woodruff
10 Ellis Street
Mortgage Guarantee Bldg
Phone Wal. 8163

LUX for Silks and woolens, Dish washing, Family washing, Shampooing, Floors and walls, Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

We have now on display the latest designs and styles of
SPRING MODELS
and solicit your kind call.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
MRS. FRANK, Proprietor
Also Remodeling

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Goodrich Batteries
Brake Service Gasoline—Oil Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtrees Meet at Baker"

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry Street Phone 2951

Strozier's Service Station
Gas—Quaker State Oil
Kelly Tires
Exide and Willard Batteries
639 GEORGIA AVENUE PHONE 2026

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

New Way Laundry
PHONE 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC. Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
Incorporated
C. W. Christian E. H. Brandt Jr.
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Thank You! Call US Again!
BEN F. FAVELL, Inc.
Charlotte, N. C.
"Everything for the Shoe"
215 N. Tryon Street Phone 2-1346

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUDITORS

GERMANY—Auditing, supplements, balance sheets, taxation matters, also out of town. Max THIEL, Berlin-Wilmdf., Wexstr. 44.

FLATS WANTED

UNFURNISHED self-contained flat, 2 bedrooms and balcony, sleep-out; usual conveniences; must be close to city. Miss Hoare, 3 Anstey St., Bassendean, Perth, West, Australia.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS SUBURBS — Comfortable paying guests, students · home, facing park; garden; frs. 280 · weekly. Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, ASNIERES.

PARIS XVIe—Refined French family receives guest, comfortable modern home, Melle. Roubaudi de Ropp, 5 avenue Général Balfourier.

PARIS (Etoile)—Madame Alavoine, 252 Faubourg, St. Honoré; comfortable home for few paying guests; mod. terms. Tel. Carnot 42-16.

POST WANTED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT — Englishman, 38, qualified 11 years, over 7 years manager on Continent, Europe with foremost professional firm, desires appointment outside profession, preferably of international nature with domicile in English-speaking country, but willing to travel; languages, German, French. Box M-2771, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TUCHTIGER KAUFMANN (Salesman), Schweizer, erfahren im Innen-und- Aussendienst, mit Auslandspraxis Deutsch, Französisch, spanisch und englisch korrespondierend, sucht passende Stellung in der Schweiz. H. Lienhard, in DURRENASCH (Schweiz).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERLIN—Elfriede Schulz, Pianistin, staatl. anerk Lehrerin. N 113, Rodenberg Str. 18. Tel. D 44847. Piano Lessons.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)
Up-to-date luxurious apartments
GLORIA MANSIONS
63, Promenade des Anglais.
Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front. Central yet quiet. Apartments from Frs. 5.000 per year according to size. Plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice. A. M.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PARIS—To let, unfurnished four-room apartment of unusual charm, very quiet; view on Luxembourg gardens; exceptionally large salon with two fireplaces; central heating; modern conveniences. Apply Box W-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 86 Faubourg, St. Honoré, Paris, or telephone Littré 94-53.

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

P. Martin BAGS
exclusive fancy models.
80, rue d'Antibes, Cannes

PARIS

Face Cleansing
MME. CHADINOFF
12 RUE LALO
TEL: PASSY 91-55
BY APPOINTMENT

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
1, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Henry Permanent Waving
25, AVENUE RAPP 2, RUE SEDILLOT
Tel.: Ségur 44-49

ARTISTIC PHOTOS
STUDIO LANDAU
34 rue Scheffer
Tel.: Passy 26-57

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for display advertising for France in the news section.

GERMANY

ALTONA

Detlef Altona
GROSSE BERGSTR. 245
TEL. 42-2953
Kleiderstoffe-Aussteuerartikel-Gardinen-Trikotagen-Betten-Strümpfe
Suitings—Curtains

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Unter den Linden 59A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

SINCE 1815
DRESS-MATERIALS
READY-TO-WEAR
LINENS, DRAPERIES
CARPETS, FURNITURE
N. ISRAEL
BERLIN C 2 - SPANDAUER-KÖNIGSTR.

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER-GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556
CORADIUM HAARBAD

40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE HOME MANUFACTURER
Molkenmarkt 5

Hefter
Gegr. 1853 Established 1853
PRIME MEAT and DELICATESSEN
Feine Fleischwaren — Stadtküche
Filialverzeichnis im Berliner Fernsprechbuch

STATIONERY BOOKBINDING
FRITZ BERGMANN
Steglitz, Albrechstr. 3
Fernruf G 9 Albrecht 3462 u. 3463
Künstler- u. Kontorbedarf
Lichtpausanstalt
Bildereinrahmung
Buchbinderei

LINEN DRAPERS
HESSE & WIEBE
Wilhelm Str. 42 B, Ecke Zimmer Str.
Wäsche—Ausstattungen

Cabinet Makers
Friedrich Höhne
Möbel-Fabrik
Herren-, Speise- u. Wohnzimmer. Stil - Modern.
O 34, Warschauerstr. 13
Tel. E 8 0319

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK Kleist Str. 26a

FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität Gobilins

CANNED GOODS—MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
Schbg., Kolonnenstr. 48-49. Tel. G 1. 6413
Zweige: Schbg., Gotenstr. 72
Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
Haselhorst: Gartenfelderstr. 101
KONSERVEN. MÜHLENFABRIKATE
MEHL, BACKARTIKEL

Hairdressing in all its branches
Herren- u. Damen-Friseur
WILHELM RÖSCH
Martin Luther Str. 89. Tel. B 6. 3465
Dauerwellen Haarfärben

ELECTRICIANS
Ausführung elektrischer Anlagen
HEINRICH BORBET
Neukölln, Reuterstr. 51 Tel. F 2 2122
Reparatur-Werkstatt

PLUMBING
BAUKLEMPNEREI
GEBR. BOHM
Gas- u. Wasseranlagen. Sämtl. Reparaturen
W 35, Steglitzerstr. 84 Tel. B 2 2346

OLD ENGLAND
(L. Bahiren)
HERREN-AUSSTATTUNGEN
Spez.: Oberhemden
Friedrichstr 100 am Bhf. Friedrichstr.
Tel. A 6 Merkur 7723
MEN'S HOSIERY

STATIONERY
Heinrich Schultze Nachf.
Behrenstr. 28 Tel. A 2 Flora 5645
Papier Schreibwaren Bürobedarf
FULLFEDERHALTER

SCHREIBMASCHINEN
Bürobedarf, Reparaturwerkstatt für Schreibmaschinen
G. ALBRECHT
Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr. 4 (am Knie)
Tel. C 4. Wilh. 4838
TYPEWRITERS

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 86, Speises., Schlafz., Herrenz., Küchen, Schreib- u. Ankleideschränke, Dielen, Weisslack- u. Polstermöbel neuester Muster, Massige Preise. Casse u. Teilzahlung.—Furniture.

GERMANY

BERLIN (Continued)

FISHMONGERS
FISCH-MÜLLER
täglich frische Zufuhr von Seefischen u. Räucherwaren
Wilmersdorf, Güntzelstr. 42
TEL. H 6 EMSER PLATZ 0114
LIEFERUNG FREI HAUS

BRANDENBURG

OFFICE ACCESSORIES
Büro- und Schreibwaren
Buchbinderei—Druckerei
HCH. PFEIL NACHF.
Inh. Fr. Heinroth
Brandenburg/Havel Hauptstr. 81

BRAUNSCHWEIG

Flowers for All Occasions
Blumenhaus
Hermann Scholz
Fallersleberstr. 29. Tel. 1955
Blumen für alle Gelegenheiten

The Fashionable Shoestore
MAX BARTELS
nur Steinweg 36 Tel. 385
DAS GROSSE MODERNE SCHUHHAUS
Elegante Neuheiten. Masschuhe
Hauptpreise: 12,50 14,50 16,50 18,50

FRANKFURT a/M.

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
Börnestr. 18 Tel. 28992
Brückenstrasse 70
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw

HAMBURG

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 12, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
Gr. Bleichen 16. Z 249. Hamburg 36, Germany
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

FEATHER BEDS CURTAINS BED LINEN UNDERWEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33, Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Betten, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge.

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFEKTION
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg Grindelallee 1 (near Dammtor)
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style Best references
Free delivery and placing of furniture.

LEATHER GOODS
LEDERHAUS GÖLDNER
BERGSTRASSE 1
Fachgeschäft für Koffer und Lederwaren

CONFECTIONERY
Schokoladen Löwenherz
Spezialgeschäft feinster Süsswaren
GRINDELALLEE 26 Tel. 44 50 75

KIEL

Fruit Vegetables Coals
Obst Gemüse Kartoffeln
Kohlen
Gross- und Kleinverkauf
Martha Krüger Karl Strasse 33

MAGDEBURG

Linens—Cottons—Trousseaux
Peter Georg Patin
Otto v. Guerickestr. 97 Tel. 31271/72
WANTS TO SEE YOU!

MÜRREN

WALLACH-VOLKSKUNST
RESIDENZSTRASSE: 3
Bauerntrachten-Bauernstuben
NEU UND ANTIK
Ländliche u. Altdeutsche
DEKORATIONSSTOFFE
PEASANTS' COSTUMES

STETTIN

Damenhüte—Millinery
Jacobi-Teetz
Stettin Grabowerstr. 3
Umarbeitungen nach neuesten Formen

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad.
Postpaketten franco Nederland.

FRUITHANDEL
(FRUIT TRADE)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90
DEN HAAG Noordeinde 64c
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

"DE PAAUW"
(Stationery)
Kantoor-, Schrijf -en Teekenbehoeften.
Boekhandel - Leesbibliotheek
Stadionweg 139. Z. Telf. 90091

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43656

ROTTERDAM

MRS. PEETERS
Agent for The Hague
VERHULSTSTR. 23.
Handwerken - Fancy Needlework
Miss K. ROEST
W. van Zuylenstr: 1. Rotterdam.

Wollen Onderkleeding.
Huishoudlinnen
Kousen Handschoenen
Household Linen

SEE NEXT PAGE

HOLLAND

ROTTERDAM
(Continued)

KRATZ
Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slypers
Niet Roestendstaal. Messen, scharen
Zakmessen, enz:. Wellner-Zilver
Lepels en Vorken
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Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

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Schilder's Patroon biedt zich aan voor Witwerk - Waterverwen en alle voor komende Schilderwerken.
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(BROKER)
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Administraties
Assuranties - Safe Deposit
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's Gravenhage, The Hague

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HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
Arbinsgt. 1 Telephone 46606

HILDE MILGAARD
Flowers and Modern Flower-work
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Telephone 41716

"THE EGYPTIAN CREAM"
and all
EL-MASHRIK PREPARATIONS
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STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Swedish Rya Rugs
SHOPS:
In Stockholm: Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2. Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Gothenburg: In Malmö:
V. Hamngatan 11. Baltzarsgatan 32

Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GOTEBORG

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FLORISTS
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117022

C. Rolff & Co.
Koppar-, Bleck- och Plåtslageri.
Copper and Electro-plate
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FRUIT STORE
BIRGERJARLSGATAN 32
Tel. 200983, 202402

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to order and to measure
Fredbergs
Skjortatelje
Hamngatan 26, I — Tel. 11 24 20

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Teacher of English
43 Grevgatan Tel. 623001

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 44.448

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 — BASEL Tel. 227.70
(PROVISIONS)

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BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

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F. Pfisterer, Bern
BALDERSTRASSE 50 - TELEPHON 55.544

WASCHEREI STEINER
Kellerweg
Tel. 31000
LAUNDRY

Dainty Fancy Work
Speciality Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
Kornhausplatz 7
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
BAKERY - CONFECTIONERY

G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house.
Tel. 23.547

MANICURE
Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29 Tel. 29.499

SHOES *made to measure*
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
All Repairs at Moderate Prices
WALLGASSE 6 Tel. 32.636

GROCERY SHOP
KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
FLURSTRASSE 38

BERNE
(Continued)

BERGER - STALDER
Au Départ
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The House for fine leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MATHYS & CIE
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Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

CHEESES
Obtainable Molkerei Hofer Berne

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör und Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories. Spare Parts)
Hirschengraben 6

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Speciality House
for all Toilet Requisites
and Beauty Products
GRANDE PARFUMERIE
"MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
Tel. 34.939 I. Salzmann

Wollenhof a.g.
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWASCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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Management of Estates
Certified Accountant
Conscientious attention guaranteed.
First-class banking and trade references.
BERNISCHE TREUHAND A. G.
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Marktgasse 46, Berne

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Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

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(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
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Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

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Large Selection *Made to Measure*
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Hopfenweg 40

M. ZEENDER
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BERN
Telephon 33.369
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Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes.
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Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

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The
Quality House
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced.

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Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

GENEVA
(Continued)

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OPTICAL GOODS
Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 Place du Rhône 1

QUALITY GROCERIES
and DRUG STORE
English and American Products
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GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms fr. 6.-
If desired lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

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LAUSANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities

ST. GALLEN

PERSIAN CARPETS
nur absolut einwandfreie Stücke
mit 5% Kassa Skonto,
TEPPICHHAUS
E. Kretz
POSISTR. 17. ST GALLEN

Mrs. Graf-Mettler
NEUGASSE 2
Corsets,
Lingerie fine.

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E. GRÜNENFELDER
CORSETS
Broderbrunnen

J. NIEDERER
BUTCHER CHARCUTERIE
Speisergasse 27. Tel. 678

G. PANELLA
FLORAL ARTIST
Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 2
Tel. 2887

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Grands Magasins
JELMOLI S. A.
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

We get COLLARS for laundering from all over Switzerland! *(by Parcels Post)*
WASCHANSTALT
ZÜRICH A.G.
ZURICH-WOLLISHOFEN
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Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

FORSTER & CO.
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CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Rich. Buck, Zürich 5
Herren- & Damenfrisiersalon
Heinrichstr. 88, Tel. 86.428
Hairdressers

Delikatessen
Best Quality Pure Food bei
Reformhaus Müller jetzt
Rennweg 15. Autodienst.
TEL. 56.936

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MUNTZPLATZ ZURICH I.
Meals at every hour

KLARA MUELLER
MERCERIE
Kreuzplatz 20, Zurich 7
Wool for every need, thread, hosiery. Gloves, novelties, ties.
Large assortment of baby articles

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
SELECT CHOICE
MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard Usteristrasse 9
Orange Marmalade
Crosse & Blackwell's Products
Speciality Coffee without Caffein

Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

Cleghorns
have all the
FOREMOST FASHIONS
For AUTUMN wear
at their branches at
CAPE TOWN,
PORT ELIZABETH
and Trading as BLINMANS
in Johannesburg.
Meet your friends in
CLEGHORNS CAFE
at Cape Town or Pt. Elizabeth

MIDDLEMOSTS
Stockists of Good Clothes
SUMMER SALE
Throughout February
The remainder of our summer stocks considerably reduced
MIDDLEMOSTS
76 St. George's St., Cape Town

A. F. HONEYMAN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor Mades to Measure.
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(Prop.) LTD.
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58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
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The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

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TIMBER and JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with Timber, Joinery and General Building Material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
We Stock: Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
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"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St. Telephone 2325.

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani Phone Dbn. Nth. 180

FISH . . POULTRY . . GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

The ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
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Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps
Electrical Installation and Repairs
Speciality
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ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
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and 2 Anglo-African House Smith Street
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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Floor)
West Street. Telephone 2180.
Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to:
WAKELING BROS.
& CLARKE Ltd.
Our Prices are Bazaar Prices.
472 West Street Phone 68

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Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

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(Next Advertiser Office)
ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality: TENNIS RACKETS
PHONE 588 83 FIELD STREET

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Maison Vogler
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon.
Hannah Court Eloff St. Johannesburg
Phone 5767
362 West St., Durban Phone 211

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
SEE L. FRANCK, P. O. BOX 837
Phone 33-6644
6 Midland House, Fox and Rissik Streets

I. HUTCHESON
O. K. Bazaars
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
also "JUNE"
60 Von Brandis Street

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A place for quiet rest and study
10 miles from Johannesburg.
Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

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For QUALITY Goods
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Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co., Ltd.
Bakers, Confectioners
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Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs. May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

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Are Good to You
HENWOODS, opp. City Hall
Also SPRINGS and PRETORIA

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
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LADIES' COSTUMIERS
and OUTFITTERS
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P. O. Box 2632 Eloff Street

MASTERSON & CO.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
Phone 24 2348 Jeppestown

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Best Materials
Personal Supervision
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(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 PLEIN ST., COR. WANDERERS ST.
FOR MILK and CREAM
branch at
Bedford and Yeoville Dairy
Bedford Rd., Yeoville

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All Classes General and
Electrical Repairs
OIL—PETROL
COR. ALBERT and DELVERS STREETS
PHONE CENT. 7170

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CLEANERS and DYERS
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P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

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(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST Phone Cent. 2561

Virginia Milk Farm
For Better Milk
S. DYER
P. O. Turffontein Phone 32 1959

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for HATS and FROCKS
Millinery Renovation a Speciality
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Rosebank. Phone 42 2212

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"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church
Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace. Phone 00165 Central.

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A home of rest 7 miles out of town on the Valsch River. Delightful surroundings, bathing. Motor transport arranged.
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Ireland & Co. Ltd. P. O. Box 152
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
To All the Family

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
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& BRIDGETT
Specialists in Legal Stationery
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JEWELLERS
167 Church Street Phone 3363

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
EUZOL Made in Durban
FLOOR POLISH, CLOUDY AMMONIA, SALAD AND COOKING OIL, SHEEP DIP, SHEEP MARKING OIL, MOTOR CAR POLISH
Manufacturer's Agt., W. Batting, Box 2378, Dbn.

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C/r Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Gentlemen's High Class Outfitting
VISIT THE
NEW STORE with
NEW STOCKS and
NEW IDEAS

R. A. Charles
Pty. Ltd.
C/r Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
The New Shoe Store
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
High Class Footwear

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The Model Printing Co.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work our speciality
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Bovey Court Residential Home
Terms per day, week, or month on application.
Under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. CONEY. Phone 00196
Smuts or Livingston Avenue

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Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

While U Wait
Rapid Shoe Repairing Co.
270 GEORGE STREET
(Next door to Tritton's)
AND 255 EDWARD STREET
(One door from Adelaide St., City)
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Private Waiting Parlors
Phone B6254 Private Residence B9873

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Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers. Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Speciality.
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HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE STREET, BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for
Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

CENTRAL PARKING
GARAGE PTY. LTD.
116 Adelaide St. Two doors from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brisbane.
All Motor Service Requirements and Parking
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT, also Sundays for your convenience.
PHONE B 9690

Established 1883
OVERELLS' (Pty.) Ltd.
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS' (Pty) Ltd.
THE VALLEY, BRISBANE
We Stock BEDGGOOD SHOES

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
Director *Branch Manager*

Be Smart—*Yet Comfortable*
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE

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Specialising in Individual Styles
New stocks of Frocks, Millinery, Coats, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern buyers.
We cordially invite you to call.
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY LTD.
RELIABLE Loyal WATCHES
No repair costs with Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
ALBERT SQUARE & VALLEY CORNER BRISBANE

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's) Queen Street (Old Town Hall) Valley (Crease's Corner) Phone B-2608

G. & B. Brandon
Brisbane's High-Class Boot Repairers
Give satisfaction to every customer. Same day service.
68 Elizabeth St., Next Johnson's Sports Depot. Queen St. 201 (opp. State Insurance Bldg.) Adelaide St. Phone B5457

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Foy and Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

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Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.)
Phone B 7146
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Specialist in Pure Cosmetics
Special Foundation Cream and
SKIN VARNISH SUN JOY
for Holiday Makers and Surfers
at McWhirters Ltd., Valley and Finney Isles, Queen Street

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

BALL & WELCH LTD
MONITOR READERS
Please Note That
WE SELL
Bedgood
FOOTWEAR
MANUFACTURED IN AUSTRALIA
and Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Latest Styles and All Fittings
of all the leading makers of
DEPENDABLE SHOES
in our
Ladies' and Men's Departments
180-192 Flinders Street
and 189-193 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE, C. 1.
Telephones Central 9070 (10 Lines)

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd)
Gloves Hosiery
Lingerie Handkerchiefs
THE ARCADE,
MANCHESTER UNITY BUILDINGS
COLLINS STREET, C1

Regency Cafe
Tel. F-6781 CLYDE WAY Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
132 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

Shoulder Sprays *Pot Plants*
Bouquets *Baskets* *Posies*
Mrs. F Wilson
ORDERS *Art Florist* DELIVERED
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WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

"WILMAR" SALON
CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
294 Little Collins St. Cent. 5218

RAINER'S BEDDING
F4258 *"BEST FOR REST"*
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT CENTREWAY

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General - Duplicating
Illustrated
Miss E. M. Tapner
20 Queen Street, Melbourne
TEL. C 11489

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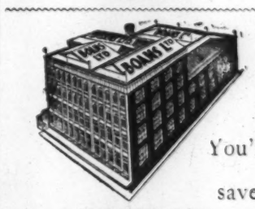
The Gift Shop
NOVELTIES
PICTURES
POTTERY
LENDING LIBRARY X 3381
53 CHURCH ST.
MRS. BURLINSON MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE—Camberwell
ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA CRYSTAL TOOLS at PAINTS CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) of MARLENE
for Individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.) Camberwell Phone W. 3177

Cooper's Frock Shops
381 Burke Road, Camberwell W 3704
280 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2233
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

PERTH



You'll save
by purchasing from
BOAN'S Perth's Leading Department Store
Wellington and Murray Streets

MRS. BURDETT

718 Hay Street, Perth
FOR
HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
at Low Class Prices
Orders a Speciality

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

FLOWERS
for all occasions.
Bouquets, etc.
PRISCILLA, Florist
150 Loftus St., Leederville
Tel. B 3364

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Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
NEWSPAPER HOUSE PERTH
125 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE

M. H. MURRAY J. P.
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Homes in City and Suburbs. Farms, Farmlets, Orchards, Vineyards for sale. Letting propositions. Rents collected. Mortgages arranged. Insurance Agents.
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For ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR SERVICE, Ring B. 1567
O. T. Abrahams
931a HAY STREET, PERTH
Expert attention available for all types of Household or Commercial Machines.

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NED STIRLING
Rents collected, Estates managed, Houses, Farms and small country properties for sale or lease.
12 Howard Street Perth B5391

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in COOKING APPLIANCES

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in all branches of Toilet Work. Permanent Waving by The Kerka Oil System. Prop., Miss V. Bendall.
Tel. B 7878
106 William St. PERTH

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
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Daily Features

Yes, Mr. Brain Truster, writing books is easier than balancing them.

Table etiquette, says the office boy, was invented by someone without an appetite.

Monitor Movie Guide

In 'The Iron Duke' George Arliss Brings His Portrait of Wellington to the Screen

Anne of Green Gables (Radio)—Fine performance by Helen Westley as a sharp-tongued, warm-hearted country woman who makes a home for an orphan girl. Anne Shirley, Tom Brown, O. P. Heggie.

Baboona (Fox)—Camera and sound record of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's airplane flight over African lakes, mountains and jungles. Closeups of lions, rhinoceri, giraffes, elephants. Lively pictures of native ceremonials. Drama and comedy of the apes. ▲

Bachelor of Arts (Fox) — Sensible college girl persuades callow freshman to grow up. Pomona College and campus backgrounds. Anita Louise, Tom Brown, Mae Marsh, Henry B. Walthall, Arline Judge.

The Band Plays On (Metro) — Pleasant college football story. Robert Young, Stuart Erwin, Leo Carrillo, Betty Furness.

Behind the Evidence (Columbia) — Girl becomes engaged to pay-roll bandit because hero stays away too long winning international sports events. All his money in one bank. When that closes he becomes a society reporter and unmasks the gangsters. Newspaper men may laugh in the wrong places. Norman Foster, Donald Cook, Sheila Mannors, Geneva Mitchell.

The County Chairman (Fox)—Will Rogers as a politician of 30 years ago. Steadily humorous. Kent Taylor, Louise Dresser, Evelyn Venable, Stepin Fetchit. ▲

David Copperfield (Metro)—Dickens comes to the screen in a film made with extraordinary care that the flavor and important incidents may be preserved. The Micawber of W. C. Fields and the Betsy Trotwood of Edna May Oliver are robustly funny. ▲

Enchanted April (Radio) — Four Englishwomen take an Italian vacation together from boring or neglectful husbands. Preserves in a slightly confused fashion something of the irony and fantasy of the novel by "Elizabeth" upon which it is based. Ann Harding, Frank Morgan, Reginald Owen, Jane Baxter, Katherine Alexander, Jessie Ralph.

Evergreen (Gaumont-British)—English musical star, Jessie Matthews, dances and sings delightfully in a comedy of theatrical life.

Flirtation Walk (Warner)—A light entertainment with musical numbers that gives a well-considered sketch of the training of a West Point officer. Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler, Pat O'Brien.

Gentlemen Are Born (First National) —Difficulties of four college graduates in finding a place in the world of business. Franchot Tone, Jean Muir, Margaret Lindsay, Ann Dvorak.

Home on the Range (Paramount)—Horses and mountain scenery are ever a compensation in stereotyped westerns. Jackie Coogan is featured in this tale of rival racketeers on the range.

Imitation of Life (Universal)—Sincere screen translation of Fannie Hurst's story of a white woman's friendship for a Negress. Both are widows, both have daughters with deeply personal problems. Claudette Colbert, Warren William, Rochelle Hudson and Ned Sparks make humorous and touching the lighter side of the story. Louise Beavers and Fredi Washington as the Negro mother and daughter are memorable.

By a Staff Artist

George Arliss
As Wellington in "The Iron Duke"

It's a Gift (Paramount) — W. C. Fields in one of his lesser comedies as a henpecked husband who buys a worthless orange farm but sells it for a big price to racing men who want the site for a grandstand.

The Iron Duke (Gaumont-British) —Wellington's character adapted to the personality and methods of George Arliss. Most of the action has to do with Waterloo. The battle is done in a series of tableaux. Costumed with care. Much dramatic color in the ball that precedes the battle. Ellaline Terriss, Gladys Cooper, A. E. Matthews, Allan Aynesworth.

The Little Minister (Radio) — Katharine Hepburn is delighting audiences everywhere with her mischievous Babbie who dressed as a gypsy and so teased the clergyman in Barrie's tale of Scottish village life. John Beal, Alan Hale, Donald Crisp. ▲

The Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Paramount) — Kiplingesque tale of British soldiers in India. One of the best films of the season. You should hear the men laugh. Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone, Richard Cromwell, Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith.

Lottery Lover (Fox) — American naval cadets on leave in frothy musical comedy that ever tends toward cheapness in its story of a youth's flirtation with a stage favorite. Lew Ayres, Pat Patterson, Peggy Fears, Alan Dinehart.

The Man Who Reclaimed His Head (Fox) — Strong but sometimes gruesome tale of a ghost writer who revenged his employer's betrayal of the pacifist cause in France. Claude Rains, Joan Bennett, Lionel Atwill.

The Mysterious Mr. Wong (Monogram)—Bela Lugosi, the big chills and shiver man, as an Oriental who is ruthlessly collecting the 12 coins of Confucius, which, according to legend, would enable the possessor to rule a province. His homicidal career is ended by an inquiring reporter, assisted by the police. Wallace Ford, Arline Judge.

Sing Sing Nights (Monogram)—Three men confess to shooting an international rogue. By means of a lie-detector the state discovers whose bullet had precedence. A humdinger quickie. Conway Tearle, Hardie Albright, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Boots Mallory.

The Unfinished Symphony (Gaumont-British) — It seems that Schubert tore out the ending of "Unfinished" Symphony when Caroline married an aristocrat though still loving the commoner-composer. Surpassing musical setting, using Schubert's compositions. Marta Eggerth as Caroline proves herself a concert singer. Hans Jaray plays Schubert and Helen Chandler the pawnbroker's daughter who befriends him.

Waltz Time in Vienna (Berger)—A jolly operetta depicting the musical rivalries of Johann Strauss and Joseph Lanner, ending in a delectable court-room scene. While the jury is debating the merits of a lawsuit brought by Lanner against Strauss they collaborate upon the Radetsky March, and the two musicians depart the best of friends, cheered by the populace. Adolf Wohlbrück, Paul Hoerbiger, Renate Müller, Willy Fritsch, Hanna Waag.

▲ *Signifies that a film has been mentioned before in this guide, which is published Saturdays.*

With the Inventors

Easy-Parking Wheels

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a bird's-eye view of a car being parked by means of the new "easy-parking wheels," on which Francis DuPont Ammen of Los Angeles has taken out United States Patent No. 1974036. The wheels turn almost at right angles to the car. One can readily imagine that such an arrangement would make turning on the proverbial dime practically come true.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Belial—Preferably *Be'-lih-al* (long *e*, short *i*, *a* as in *a*ccount).

Beneficent—*Be-nef'-ih-sent* (first *e* as in create, second short, third clipped-short as in silent, *i* short).

Capernaum — *Ca-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *so*fa, first *u* as in *u*rn, second *a* as in *ch*aotic, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Creator — The publishers of Webster's, in a letter to this department, recognize the need for greater attention to vowel values in the relatively slow tempo of public reading. They specifically mention the *o* in "creator" as deserving the circumflex sound.

Effulgence — As a general rule, a vowel preceding a doubled consonant is short; *eh-ful'-jense* (first *e* short, *u* short, second *e* clipped-short).

Ego—The *e* is preferably long.

Emancipate—The first *e* is sounded as in create.

Erelong — *Air-long'* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Err—*Ur*.

Fidelity—The first *i* is now preferably long.

Irrefutably — The new Webster's has switched its preference for principal accent from the third syllable to the second. We balk at this sort of "progress."

Shall we vote on *trref'-u-ta-b'l* and *ir-re-fute'-a-b'l*?

Oreb—*O'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*).

Pharaoh—Two syllables, *Far'-o* (*a* preferably as in *fare*, *o* long).

Possess—The *o* is clipped-short.

Ratio — Preferably two syllables, *ray'-sho* (both vowels long).

Saith—*Seth* (short *e*).

Samaria—The new Webster's pronounces it *Sa-mar'-ih-a* (first and third *a*'s as in *so*fa, second as in *c*are, *i* short).

Sychar—*Si'-kahr* (long *i*, two-dot *a* as in *a*rm).

Vote on "Pontius" and "impious"—To date, 63 readers prefer *Pon'-shus* and 325 prefer three syllables; 22 like the second *i* in "impious" short, and 352 insist that it should be long.

In voting for three syllables for "Pontius," Mrs. M. E. W. writes: "Pilate was bad enough without a paunch."

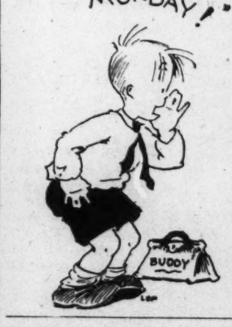
M. R. F. could not restrain the poetic urge:

Please, oh please, will you supply us
Authority to say *impious*?
And bear in mind we're very conscious
Of a strong dislike for hearing *Pontius!*

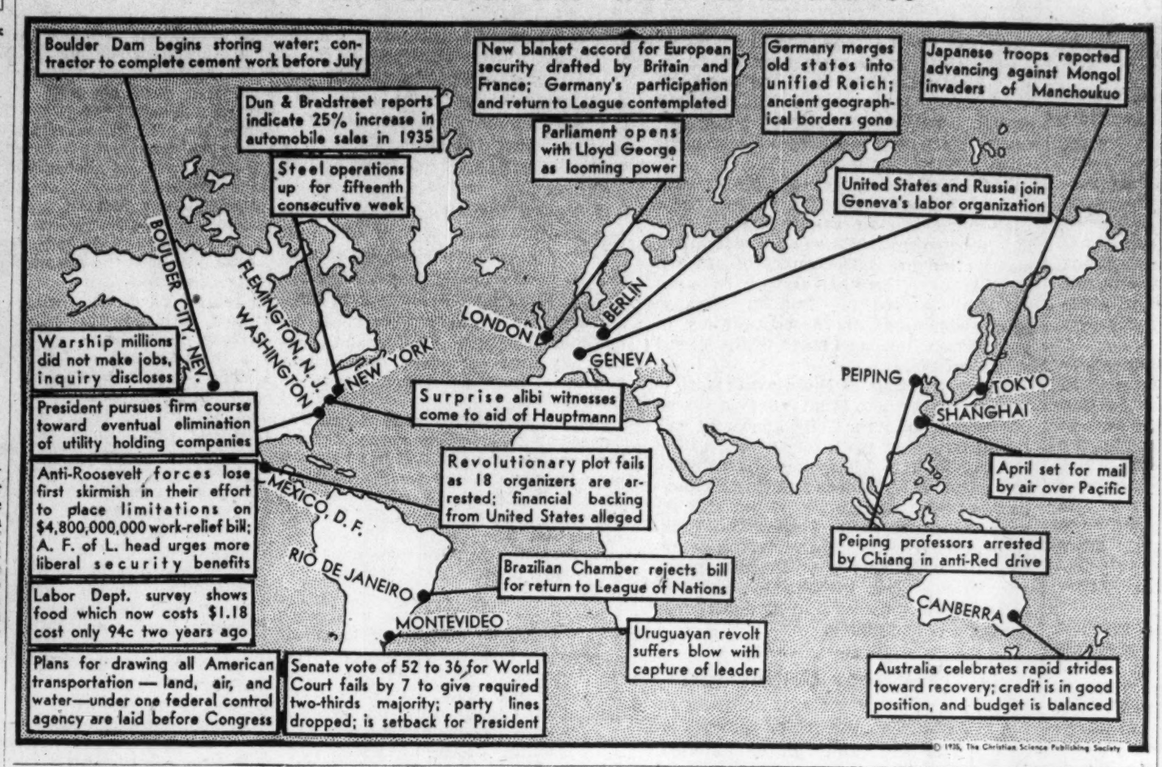
Brevities

Boston Herald: Scenario writers, a film magazine explains, are always looking for new ideas. Well, now, that's fine. Maybe some day they'll find one.

Dallas News: Roosevelt's plan is to have people on relief do public works instead of working the public.



World News of the Week at a Glance


Boulder Dam begins storing water; contractor to complete cement work before July
Dun & Bradstreet reports indicate 25% increase in automobile sales in 1935
Steel operations up for fifteenth consecutive week
New blanket accord for European security drafted by Britain and France; Germany's participation and return to League contemplated
Parliament opens with Lloyd George as looming power
Germany merges old states into unified Reich; ancient geographical borders gone
Japanese troops reported advancing against Mongol invaders of Manchoukuo
United States and Russia join Geneva's labor organization
BOULDER CITY, NEV.
FLEMINGTON, N.J.
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
PEIPING
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Warship millions did not make jobs, inquiry discloses
President pursues firm course toward eventual elimination of utility holding companies
Surprise alibi witnesses come to aid of Hauptmann
Anti-Roosevelt forces lose first skirmish in their effort to place limitations on $4,800,000,000 work-relief bill; A. F. of L. head urges more liberal security benefits
Revolutionary plot fails as 18 organizers are arrested; financial backing from United States alleged
April set for mail by air over Pacific
MEXICO, D. F.
RIO DE JANEIRO
Brazilian Chamber rejects bill for return to League of Nations
Peiping professors arrested by Chiang in anti-Red drive
Labor Dept. survey shows food which now costs $1.18 cost only 94c two years ago
MONTEVIDEO
Uruguayan revolt suffers blow with capture of leader
CANBERRA
Plans for drawing all American transportation — land, air, and water—under one federal control agency are laid before Congress
Senate vote of 52 to 36 for World Court fails by 7 to give required two-thirds majority; party lines dropped; is setback for President
Australia celebrates rapid strides toward recovery; credit is in good position, and budget is balanced
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

(La Mesa Scout)

La Mesa, Calif.

THIS is the story of Mouglie, police dog hero of Grossmont, and his rescue of Tommy, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Duvall Ellery.

A furlong down the mountain from the home of Lieut. Commander Jerome L. Allen on Grossmont is a deep gravel pit. A few days ago Mouglie was observed in strange antics at the rim of the pit. He would climb to the edge of the quarry, then run down into the hole again, back and forth.

As a gardener left his work to investigate, he saw the dog finally get a youngster in the pit to grasp his tail and legs. The dog drew the toddler over the edge of the pit, and then kissed his face in happy glee—only to have the lad back away and fall in again. He brought the two-year-old out a second time, and the gardener was there to complete the rescue.

All the boy would say was "Mamma" and "Daddy."

Later it was learned that the child had been missing from his home for several hours, and that the authorities had been called to help in the frantic search for the youngster, who had wandered more than half a mile through the thick brush—no one had seen him on the round-about highway—past the deep Mt. Helix reservoir, nearly to the top of Grossmont, where he tumbled into the pit and was unable to climb out alone.

Mouglie has been receiving a hero's adulation.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

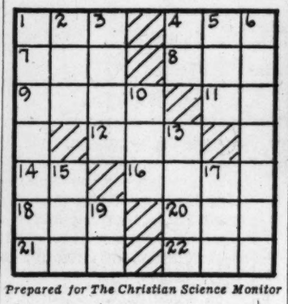
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Tishbite

WE KNOW little or nothing of the background of the great prophet Elijah beyond the facts stated in I Kings 17:1 that he was known as "the Tishbite," and that, as our Common Version expresses it, he was "of the inhabitants of Gilead." But even these brief references are not entirely unambiguous.

It has been conjectured that he came from some unidentified town named "Tishbi," or possibly "Theshbon," as the Septuagint suggests. Many scholars hold that the word rendered "inhabitants" should rather be translated "sojourners" (cf. the Revised Version); and, in that event, the prophet would seem to have been a "sojourner" (as we would say, "a temporary resident") in Gilead rather than a native of that region. This, at least, can be affirmed: that the very vagueness of his antecedents helps to focus our attention on his sudden and dramatic appearance upon the stage of history.

Crossword Puzzle No. 62



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—A witty saying
4—To spread hay
7—Cuckoo
8—Wrath
9—Want
11—Exists
12—Length-measure
14—By
16—Donated
18—Scotch cap
20—Transgression
21—Sooner than
22—Head-covering

Down
1—A command
2—A number
3—Row
4—Musical note
5—Silkworm
6—Decline
10—A canine
13—Elan
15—Dark, oily liquid
17—A Roman highway
19—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Remember?

When Mother put tucks in our petticoats in order to let them down when we grew?
—*B. A., Chestnut Hill, Mass.*

When we had "cup plates," where the cup rested while one drank from the saucer?
—*Mrs. Lola V. R., Tyler, Tex.*

Quotation for Today

BELIEVE me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life, with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams; and that waste of it will make you dwindle alike in intellectual and moral stature beyond your darkest reckoning.—GLADSTONE.

Yosemite Silhouette

The Deer and Faun Were Photographed at an Elevation of 8000 Feet, by Mary Dobbs, Burlingame, Calif., Who Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Washday and the Sunshine

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE Sabbath was fair, but the night thereof was dark and cloudy, and the next morning the rain fell heavily. And Keturah looked out, and beheld, and she said, This is my Washday.

And I answered and said unto her, Then will the sun shine ere the time to hang out thy Clothes.

And she said, Say not the Scriptures that the rain falleth on the Just and the Unjust alike?

And I answered, Yea; but thou art an Exception to all rules.

And she said, Why should I be an Exception?

And I answered her, Thou art one of the Cherished Children of God. What things soever thou dost cry for, them doth He give unto thee. And there are few things which thou criest for more piteously than a fair day on which to dry thy Wash. For thee Sunday and Monday were forever ordained to come next to each other in order that Cleanliness might be next to Godliness.

And Keturah answered, Little thou knowest about it. For I dry my clothes in the Basement as often as any other woman. Only I seek to make less Fuss about it than some of them. So doth my lord come home for his Luncheon, and forget that it doth rain or that it is the day of the Wash.

And I said unto her, Keturah, thou art thyself a ray of Sunshine. And wherever thou art, the weather and the condition thereof doth Cut no Ice.

And even as we spake, behold the sun shone forth.

And I thought that when God saw a disposition to create Sunshine inside, He verily did undertake to match it.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Meals for Menus

A YOUNG woman walked into a restaurant for dinner one evening, and, when handed the menu, noticed that it was written in long hand. After having her dinner she asked to see the owner, who soon presented himself. They made a bargain: the young woman typewrites the menus at home, and for the service rendered she receives all of her meals. If she has an invitation for dinner elsewhere she is permitted to bring a guest to the restaurant to make up for the meal not used. Mildred E. P.

Daily Anecdote

Janssen's Start

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER his graduation from Dartmouth College, Werner Janssen, the young American composer, who is one of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society's conductors this season, continued his musical studies in Boston.

Passing a cabaret in the Scollay Square section of the city, he saw a sign in the window: "Piano Player Wanted." He applied and got the job. His pay was to be 75 cents, plus tips, for playing from 8 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock the next morning. The orchestra consisted of piano, violin and drum. The piano was an ancient rattletrap model with an assortment of pedals but a dearth of keys.

After the young maestro's first night's work, the proprietor complained that Janssen's playing was not loud enough. As the boyish Janssen tells it:

"My fingers were battered from pounding the old keys but I was resolved to keep that job. So, before I went the next night, I bound my fingers with court-plaster and took my 'axe' with me. I played as loud as I could. When I had finished the night's work, I again asked the proprietor how he liked my playing.

"'Better,' the proprietor admitted. 'But I can still hear the drum!'"

What They Say

Not Competitive

"The time has come when England and the United States should show the world that our two navies are not competitive but complementary, and that the two together form a powerful instrument for peace."—*Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly.*

Language Elementals

"It is very doubtful whether the requirement of an elementary knowledge of a language is of much value."—*Dr. James B. Conant, president, Harvard University.*

Profit

"No wise man has any intention of destroying the profit motive."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

In Lighter Vein

Strayed?

"Where's your rear light?" gruffly asked the mobile policeman.

The lorry driver got down from his perch and went to the rear of the vehicle.

For a few moments he stood peering up and down the road, then he scratched his head.

"Well, what about it?" asked the constable, producing his notebook.

"I dunno, guv-nor. I had—" he began.

"Oh, yes, I've heard all that before!" interrupted the constable grimly. "Anyone can tell you never had a light there. Why, there ain't even a bracket!"

"Yes, but—" stammered the lorry driver.

"No good making excuses," said the other; "you've no light and that's that!"

"H'm!" sniffed the driver. "'Tain't that what's worrying me, mate. What I'd like to know is—where's my blinkin' trailer?"—*Answers.*

Not Fame

A fond father went to a college to see what progress his son was making. In response to his inquiry, the principal said, "Your son will probably go down in history—"

"That's good news," glowed the parent.

The principal lifted his eyebrows, and continued, "But he might do better in geography and the other subjects."—*Pearson's.*

In case you didn't know, Tubby and Buddy & Co. will make their first appearance on this page, Monday, in a daily comic strip.

Nearly 8000 Birds of 60 Species Seen In One Day in Portland Ore., Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—On one day in December, Portland entertained in its immediate vicinity 7971 individual birds of 60 species, according to the count of 10 field parties in the 1934 annual Christmas bird census of the Oregon Audubon Society. The parties covered an area of about 20 miles in diameter, including the city and adjacent territory.

The day was Dec. 16. The count was undertaken between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. The weather was rainy and there were light winds from the south and west, the temperature varying from 40 to 53 degrees.

The actual count follows: Western grebe, 2; northwest coast heron, 27; common mallard, 32; American merganser, 55; western red-tailed hawk, 2; eastern sparrow hawk, 25; eastern bob white, 92; valley quail, 150; mountain quail, 7; ring-necked pheasant, 11; American coot, 55; killdeer, 25; red-backed sandpiper, 2; glaucous-winged gull, 36; western gull, 4; herring gull, 6; California gull, 60; ring-billed gull, 11; short-billed gull, 9; short-eared owl, 4; western belted kingfisher, 1; northwestern flicker, 83; Lewis woodpecker, 4; gairdner woodpecker, 6; streaked horned lark, 25; gray jay, 7; coast jay, 11; long-tailed jay, 16; western crow, 714; Oregon chickadee, 177; chestnut-backed chickadee, 6; coast bush tit, 25; slender billed nuthatch, 6; red-breasted nuthatch, 13; Sierra creeper, 1; western winter wren, 9; Seattle wren, 13; western robin, 114; Pacific varied thrush, 21; Sierra hermit thrush, 5; western bluebird, 26; western golden crowned kinglet, 167; Sitka kinglet, 22; American pipit, 150; cedar waxwing, 1; Audubon warbler, 16; English sparrow, 1205; western meadowlark, 11; brewer blackbird, 569; California purple finch, 67; pine siskin, 2; willow goldfinch, 111; green-backed goldfinch, 30; Oregon towhee, 54; Aleutian Savannah sparrow, 1; shufeldt junco, 1242; Puget Sound sparrow, 15; golden-crowned sparrow, 42; fox sparrow, 9; rusty song sparrow, 186; ducks, 1370; gulls, 800.

The Audubon Society has taken a Christmas bird census annually for the past 20 years. Meetings of the society are held at the public library and are open to the public. Devotion of the Audubon Society is considered at least partially responsible for nature study classes in all public schools of Portland, with more than 50 teachers devoting their entire time to the subject.

Florida Fruit Crop Exceeds Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

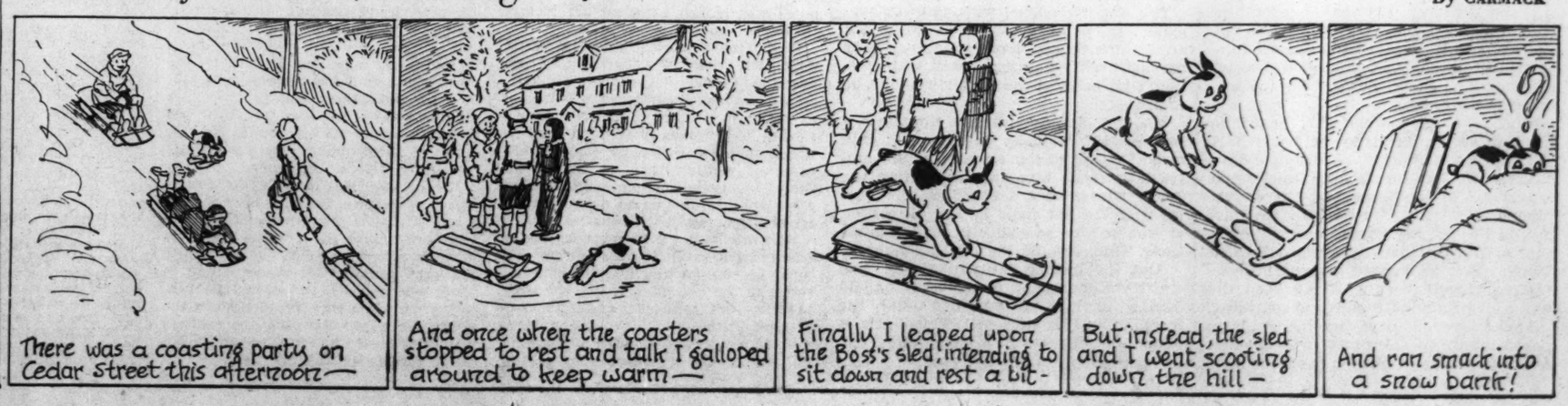
ORLANDO, Fla.—A hopeful note was sounded for Florida fruit growers in a report issued by H. A. Marks of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, stating that this year's crop would be only 4,300,000 boxes less than last year. Though a sizable loss, this number falls far below the previous "scarce" estimates, which had adjudged the crop "wiped out" by drought and frost.

Florida's total citrus fruit production this year will be about 24,500,000 boxes.

At least 60 per cent of the crop has been shipped, leaving about 9,000,000 boxes to be disposed of.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Kerplunk!*

By CARMACK


There was a coasting party on Cedar Street this afternoon—
And once when the coasters stopped to rest and talk I galloped around to keep warm—
Finally I leaped upon the Boss's sled, intending to sit down and rest a bit-
But instead, the sled and I went scooting down the hill—
And ran smack into a snow bank!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Can the Press Carry Its Liquor?

IS LIQUOR benumbing the moral sensibilities of newspapers as well as individuals in the United States today? Can that section of the press which clamored for repeal in behalf of "temperance" find no better way of promoting temperance than by pushing the sale of intoxicants in its advertising columns? Did the $10,000,000 in liquor advertising carried by American newspapers in the first year of repeal act as a "shrewd anasthetic" on journalists whose newspapers profited?

Much light is thrown on these questions by a survey whose results are announced today by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is encouraging to find that out of 796 newspapers replying to a questionnaire more than half refuse all advertising of distilled liquor and many carry no boost for liquor of any kind. Special commendation should go to a few newspapers in the larger cities which have stood out against the strongest temptation to accept liquor advertisements.

It would be a mistake to assume that every newspaper which opens its advertising columns to intoxicants has lost all freedom to promote temperance in its news and editorial sections. The W. C. T. U. points out that there are exceptions which "merit respect of both wet and dry readers in that these particular papers accord a certain measure of news and editorial space to impartial presentation of facts on the the alcohol problem." But it also insists that evidence is accumulating to show the benumbing effect of liquor advertisments on many papers.

Perhaps some of the clearest evidence is disclosed in certain attempts at self-justification made by such papers in replies to the questionnaire! For instance, one says it believes the press "has lost its ability to mold public opinion." We assume it carries no editorials, never made a plea for repeal. Another takes the opposite tack declaring a newspaper's influence comes from its editorials "not its advertising." We assume its advertising manager agrees?

One defense was that liquor is as much a "legal commodity as milk." So are the patent medicines which most papers barred long ago. Another paper put its tongue in cheek and said it refused "any alcoholic liquor advertising on Sunday." In Ayer's newspaper directory it is listed as not having a Sunday edition! But in any case, this self-righteous self-denial conceals a joker, for the Sabbath supply of intoxication is not advertised on Sunday; Friday is the heavy day for liquor ads.

Such answers are not conclusive proof either of cynical selfishness or a certain befuddlement. But to the Monitor, the reasons of journals refusing to advertise intoxicants appear on the whole more public-spirited and more clear-headed. Here, for instance, is Col. Frank Knox, speaking for his Chicago Daily News in a signed article in the Monitor two weeks ago:

> The newspaper is more than just a business. It is a public utility and has as great a responsibility in serving the public as any other form of utility or trust.

Here is the Monessen (Pennsylvania) Daily Independent, on the W. C. T. U. questionnaire:

> We believe liquor is a social evil. . . . That newspaper advertising can develop a public taste in much the same manner that it has already done in the case of tobacco.

And the Fort Collins (Colorado) Express-Courier:

> 'Aside from any personal ideas. . . . It is exceedingly good business for small-town newspapers to reject liquor advertising.

This attitude frankly recognizes that such advertising may forfeit the esteem of the community or may divert business from other advertisings. It may not be altruistic but it certainly is not confused.

And it would seem that even the journals which argue that their advertising does not increase total consumption of liquor but merely turns consumers to their advertisers, should consider whether it turns its readers' dollars from clothes to cocktails and so injures its advertisers who sell clothes. But most of all there is need for newspapers to be sure that advertising with a kick in it is not dulling their own consciences. If they must promote the sale of intoxicants why not, if they really want temperance, redouble their efforts to instill it, and to lessen the consumption of liquor?

Wit, Wisdom and Words

FRANCE is preparing to commemorate the founding, 300 years ago, of the French Academy by Cardinal de Richelieu, and in England the Oxford University Press has just published a short biography of H. W. Fowler. The coincidence is interesting.

Since the time when the Académie Française gave its pledge to Louis XIII to compile a dictionary, its members have stood sentinel at the portals of the French language. No counterpart of the august "Immortels" exists across the Channel but, in Fowler, the erudite and witty author of "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage," Britain boasted a great lexicographer whose labors will long keep the well of King's English pure and sparkling.

Facile French pens in plenty have poked fun at the solemnity of the French Academy; its hair-splitting decisions have sometimes merited the barbed shafts of satirists. Still, in the main, most will agree with Renan that owing to the Academy "one can say everything in the language of well-bred persons without being pedantic. They have produced a masterpiece —the French language."

But the joint author of The Concise Oxford Dictionary and The Pocket Oxford Dictionary, though vastly learned, was far from solemn. Witness his delightful dissertation in "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage" on when and where to say "British" instead of "English" and so avoid wounding the susceptibilities of any "Briton" not born south of the Tweed or east of Wales.

His playful digs at those who resort to foreign terms when English serves as well are worthy of Punch. He knows so well the pitfalls that yawn for them.

The French Academy has guarded well the language of Molière and Guy de Maupassant even though its portals did remain closed to them. Fowler, the Yorkshire schoolmaster, won enduring recognition as an authority on English speech and writing and, incidentally, achieved considerable fame as a lively contributor to Anglo-Saxon gaiety.

Is "Everybody Getting It"?

APPARENTLY the chief pretext on which the campaign of American veterans' organizations for immediate payment of a soldiers' bonus is gathering votes in Congress is the easy but specious assumption, "Oh, everybody's getting theirs from the Government now; why shouldn't the veterans be in on it, too?"

In other respects the argument will bear a little investigation. One group principally mentioned by the bonus advocates as a recipient of government favors is the bankers. But the RFC loans to banks are in large measure being repaid. In other instances, borrowing banks have gone into liquidation with large losses to their owners. In no case have the loans been treated as gifts.

Another group aided is, of course, the farmers. In their case the need will hardly be questioned, but of the $614,000,000 expended by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, $574,000,000 has been raised by processing taxes and so has not ultimately come out of the national Treasury as would a veterans' bonus.

Then there are the large federal disbursements simply for relief and the still larger grants for public works. Let us analyze these in parallel with the veterans' claims. The relief distributions are being made directly on a basis of need, and everyone will agree that every veteran actually in need should be taken care of on the same basis, either through disability allowance or local relief, or sometimes both.

In public works as in civil service generally and any employment through public employment offices, the veteran is given substantial preference over the non-veteran, even regardless of dependents. In public construction the payment is made for a definite service and a tangible product.

It is true that the veterans' adjusted compensation certificates are for a very definite and extremely valuable service, and there is every reason why the nation should stand by the terms of those certificates to the full at their maturity. But the nature of the present crisis does not increase the value of those services, and there is no sufficient reason why the United States should virtually double the payment promised by distributing to all veterans alike, regardless of need, some $2,000,000,000 of principal and interest that will not have accrued or become due for another ten years.

Weather Propheteering

AND so passes into history New England's coldest January in fifteen years! The coldest January 30 in sixty-two years! Yet it wasn't more than a few weeks ago that bewhiskered weather prophets glanced at the nutcrackers and woodpussies and with an eye cast toward the blue sky announced to the waiting world that the winter would be a mild one!

Yes, sir! The old gray mare's hair was thin, the squirrels were not storing up so many nuts, the woodchucks weren't digging in so deep and the intelligent beaver was building his home on low ground and higher in the water. Cold weather? Not a chance!

The weather official with charts, thermometers, balloons and whatnots, and after using figures from conditions over the last twenty-five years, said, with caution, that perhaps the winter wouldn't be so bad!

Mr. and Mrs. Suburbanite went into a huddle. Mr. thought perhaps he could forgo that oil heater another winter and tried to argue Mrs. into stretching the heavy winter coat another season. Just for that, the car could be run all winter. It wouldn't be so cold and not so much snow. Things would work out all right.

And so blustery January passes. And the New Englander remembers the old Yankee saying, "If you don't like the weather, wait a minute." Which also is about as long as New Englanders will listen to prophets another year.

Who's Who in Geneva

ONCE upon a time neither he nor his country was "recognized." His country, by a diplomatic fiction, did not exist, though it is by far the largest state in Europe. He was personally regarded as existing rather too much, since there were all kinds of black marks put against his name.

His name? Even his name was not accepted. Those who spoke of him took pains to use another name, by which they said he was originally known. After the Russian fashion, to me incomprehensible and destroying my delight in the Russian novelists, it is possible that Maxim Litvinoff has other cognomens. But that of Maxim Litvinoff has now swallowed up the rest.

Not only has Russia been at last discovered by the bold Columbuses of diplomacy, but Maxim Litvinoff has been accepted as one of the leading lights of Geneva. Ever since the war he has been a power in international affairs, but only in the last few years has he been admitted among the select company of international politicians.

* * *

One is, to tell the truth, never quite sure whether M. Litvinoff is, to use an appropriate vulgarism, pulling our legs, or is perfectly serious. His round red face, with ruffled hair, and innocent eyes behind the slightly distorting screen of his spectacles, beams benevolently when he is uttering what seems to be an enormity.

To add to the effect, his English, which he chooses as the medium of his utterances, is peculiar. M. Briand, after M. Litvinoff had spoken, cried out for an interpretation; and when the speech was translated into French, M. Briand again cried: "Interpretation!" Even the English-speaking delegates would like M. Litvinoff's discourses to be translated into English. But when one procures a copy, they turn out to be in excellent English; it is only the pronunciation that is odd. As for the substance, I think they are easily the most interesting of all the speeches of Geneva.

* * *

There is that strange childlike directness that we find in Russian writers in M. Litvinoff's approach. Why it is usually called mysticism I have never understood. It is an intellectual realism which startles the average Westerner who apparently strives to wrap up his thought instead of presenting it clearly. Most of us are so accustomed to political ambiguity that we think it strange to hear a man express his meaning with clarity.

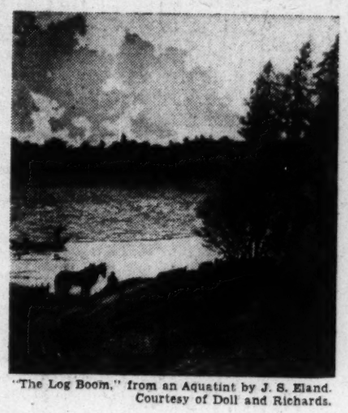
It can be declared without fear of contradiction that no living diplomatist has succeeded anything like as well as M. Litvinoff, or has accomplished so much that seemed impossible. He has modified the policies of many countries. What is more extraordinary, he has completely transformed the policy of Russia.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Ledger

THERE were certain things which always drove her to it. A rainy day, or the first hint of spring, or just plain boredom with the rest of her well-ordered house. Then Carolyn hove to upon the attic like an angry cloud. This time she would really do something about it. Give those old phonograph records to the cleaning woman . . . get rid of that atrocious oak hatrack. . . . But in the end it always defeated her.

Today it had been the ledger. She had come upon it at the bottom of an old pile of school books. It was a big ledger, and thick with massive covers of black leather. The sort of thing that was used for keeping books in small business houses when this century was beginning to grow up.



"The Log Boom," from an Aquatint by J. S. Eland. Courtesy of Doll and Richards.

As she turned the pages she suddenly remembered where she had seen a dozen other books just like it. And then into the musty attic with its sloping roof and cast-off furniture seemed to come the high whine of a circular saw, cutting through a fourteen-foot Douglas fir.

Her father had never allowed her to go into the mill or down to the yards alone. It was too dangerous for a little girl. And Carolyn had been a very little girl with short brown hair that would not part in the middle, questing blue eyes and the frank desire to be a boy. If she were only a boy she could grow up to spend all her days in that wondrous place of hurrying belts and flying sawdust.

* * *

She loved to have her father take her up the steep stairs to the small platform above the great saws and watch their steel teeth bite into the yellow wood. Or she liked to ride about the yards on a dolly piled high with new lumber and drawn by one of the slow, brown horses.

The only time she was ever glad to be a girl was when she helped her father around the mill office with its shelves of huge black ledgers. Sometimes she dusted or pretended to sweep the corners with her toy broom, and whenever possible she helped with the letter press. That was an enthralling business having to do with a quantity of very smudgy ink on a pad, the hand-written letter and several blank sheets for the carbon copies. It was all put together in proper order, the cover twisted down hard, and the whole thing allowed to set for hours like an elaborate dessert.

Once she had asked her father where all the logs in the mill pond came from and the next week he had taken her out to one of his camps to spend the day. It was a tremendous place, full of big men in big boots.

The pole road ran past the cook-house, and standing at a safe distance Carolyn watched the logs come booming down it on their way to the dam on Beaver Creek.

At dinner time she sat beside her father at one end of a long table that held more beans and macaroni and canned peaches than she had thought there possibly could be in the whole world. Before she had much more than begun to hold her fork in her best manner most of the food had unaccountably disappeared. There was a harsh scrape of bench legs and the rasp of caulked soles on the rough wooden boards and the men filed out and back to their work.

In the afternoon she went huckleberrying with the half-grown daughter of the foreman. The berries were thick and red on their lacy bushes in all the woods near by. A deep, wild woods, with coarse, high underbrush of devil's walking cane and elderberry.

* * *

One morning her father had ruffled her straight short hair with an affectionate hand. "Guess you and mother better come along and see what is going on today, kitten," he told her.

It was surprisingly enough a clear day with small white clouds that fairly bounced along the sky ahead of them. They went in the old buggy because it would be so muddy out there in the country.

All the way Carolyn kept leaning out to look for the tall pink foxgloves that grew along the road. But when they got there, it was so exciting Carolyn forgot all about the foxgloves. Beaver Creek widened at that spot, and a kind of high fence had been built right across it to hold the water back, and inside this fence were hundreds of logs, all trying to crowd their way over the edge of the dam.

A number of the men from the camp were there with long poles with iron hooks on the end. They called them "pikes." There was a kind of hush over everything, and Carolyn crowded closer to mother where they waited on a safe, distant bank.

Her father said something to the foreman and then the two of them began to do things to the wooden gate of the dam, and it moved slowly to one side. The whole green woods was thick with silence until a mammoth fir with golden pitch marks on its rough bark slipped slowly forward, and then the strange quiet was shattered by a great grinding crash as the hundreds of logs all rushed forward together. Like dropping a box of matches on the kitchen floor, Carolyn thought suddenly.

Now everything had a kind of swift violence as the men jabbed at the logs, or leaped upon them, slipping and shouting. Carolyn wished she could watch them being made into rafts, but that could come only after they had been tamed in the more quiet stretches of the river below.

And then father was coming toward where mother and she were standing. That meant it was time to start back home to ordinary things like going to bed and oatmeal in the morning. Carolyn remembered to stop holding her breath before he quite reached them.

When her father had retired from business he gave Carolyn several of the ledgers to be used as scrapbooks. But by that time she was busy with compound fractions and new ways to fix her hair, and couldn't be bothered with collecting stray information. It had taken her a good many years to get back to that little girl who loved huckleberries, and flying sawdust, and the dim corners of an old lumber office.

E. W. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Let Us Reason Together

By Frank L. Perrin

A STUDY of the celebrated case now being tried in a New Jersey court emphasizes anew the age-old inquiry as to the actual purpose of such inquisitions. Is there, after all, a sincere and honest quest for the truth? Or must we all be forced to the admission that the practice codes, cleverly designed and buttressed by precedent, provide every possible means for confusing the real issue and arousing doubt in the thoughts of court and jury?

During the past few days the State and its prosecuting officers have been obliged to face a barrage laid down by a number of surprise witnesses who have appeared from nowhere to provide plausible alibis for a defendant who has been, at least circumstantially, connected with the crime charged and with the receipt of ransom money demanded in letters which it has been made apparent he wrote with his own hand. Long in advance of the trial the line of proof to which the State was committed and which it was bound logically to follow was known to the defense. They knew this proof of circumstantial guilt was irrefutable and, unless contradicted by direct testimony, must be convincing and conclusive.

In these circumstances doubt could be aroused only through providing alibis. One alibi would not suffice. There must be one removing the accused from the actual neighborhood of the crime at the hour of its commission, another from the locale at the time of the payment of the ransom money, and still another at the time one of the incriminating gold notes was passed at a motion picture theater window.

Was it impossible to find witnesses to offer such evidence? Apparently not. An adroit defense lawyer, realizing his tactical advantage, produced such witnesses as easily as a stage magician produces rabbits and pigeons from a hat. And no one is supposed to inquire whence they came or whither they go, unless the State, recovering from one surprise shock after another, is able to disprove their credibility or assail their motive.

Here we have an incongruous and a disturbing situation, realized at the moment because of the intense public interest in the case at bar. But the same practices are condoned and often applauded in the criminal courts throughout the length and breadth of the land. So seldom are witnesses who perjure themselves punished, that for a price, or for the purpose of protecting a friend or fellow, an alibi witness can always be found, tutored, and placed on the firing line. Their invulnerability is too often assured because of the fact that the State has no opportunity to prove their incredibility.

In some of the states at the moment efforts are being made to revise and amend the rules of criminal procedure and to provide for an advance disclosure by the defense of the names of witnesses it proposes to call. In the New Jersey case it has been apparent from the beginning that the line of defense would be a series of alibis. The defense lawyers must go back two years or more and provide alibis not only for specific days but for specific hours. Do the memories of men and women run so clearly and definitely that casual happenings or purely unrelated incidents record themselves as indelibly as court and jury are asked to believe?

I have no desire to arouse the thought of any person to the point of prejudice, or to try this or any case out of court. But it should be realized that in any case where the State must establish the fact of guilt by purely circumstantial evidence the hope of the defense lies solely in arousing a reasonable doubt in the thoughts of the jury. Lacking acquittal, a disagreement or mistrial is victory enough in the eyes of the accused, his lawyers, and those of the underworld.

Arrayed against these weaknesses in the practice codes and their resultant consequences, stands, at the moment, the entire force of the American Bar Association. Its membership realizes the absolute necessity of disarming the unethical practitioners who have, by subterfuge and design, brought disrepute upon themselves by shielding and protecting those whose guilt was unquestioned. But in state legislatures and in the inner councils of even the local and state bar associations are to be found lawyers, many of them young, who persistently oppose the reforms demanded.

The law provides penalties for subornation of perjury. It might be wise, and salutary, if it is found impossible to reform and revise the practice codes, to make possible an application of the rule providing penalties for subordination to those who connive and encourage perjury, even while they are clothed in the garments of privilege and the sanctity of secrecy regarding communications between the lawyer and his client.

Humor or Propaganda?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Being a funny man is often a pretty serious business. The plaint of humorists always has been that theirs is an arduous occupation. But somehow Americans have always excepted Will Rogers. Yet lately our Will has not seemed altogether happy.

He has started nearly every broadcast with an apology for something said the week before. Usually the trouble has come from taking himself seriously. Of course, Will has always told us not to take him seriously. But now he seems to be doing just what he told us not to do. It would not be so bad if he would only tell us when his fingers are uncrossed—as, for instance, when he joined the propagandists against the World Court. Of course, he did say in effect, Now, of course, it doesn't matter what I say about this. I'm too late to affect the vote, and I don't know nothin' about it anyway. But one could hardly take him seriously, for he went on to expound the Court, or his ideas of the Court, in a hair-raising fashion. In fact, Will went to such lengths in telling what he did not know about the Court that one got the impression that he thought he knew a great deal. Of course, he could not have been serious when he said that America never lost a war and never won a conference. The kindly Will would never have urged that America should use only the war method.

We used to think that Will Rogers could say almost anything and get away with it. But can he? Not if he takes himself seriously. And not if the public realizes a day or two later that what he was saying was part of a concerted drive against something on which he declared himself inadequately informed.

Wellesley Hills, Mass. R. M. D.

The Wide Horizon

The Supreme Court as Umpire

(Last of Three Articles)

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

THE field of economic legislation, or of social legislation that affects property rights, is always the hardest fought battleground of politics. It is natural therefore that the intervention of the Supreme Court in this sphere should, throughout its history, have roused the most bitter opposition to its decisions. Radical critics have always maintained that, from Marshall's time onward, the court has been the last stronghold of vested interest. It was, they claimed, the inner citadel into which the defeated followers of Hamilton retreated to defend the propertied classes from Jefferson's successful attack on the elective front: from that entrenched position, aided by skillful lawyers, the "vested interests" have held out against all attempts at "social control."

This thesis, revived in our day by Charles A. Beard, fits many of the facts. But the more balanced survey of Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton, recently published under the startling title "The Twilight of the Supreme Court," shows that the court has been very far from acting simply as a defender of entrenched and privileged interests.

Professor Corwin was perhaps premature in announcing a Götterdammerung for the Court. Shortly after his book appeared the court read both Congress and the Executive a stern lesson in its powers (the "Hot Oil" decision). And the following weeks have set the whole world on edge waiting for its decision on the gold clause cases. If this be a "twilight," there is a very colorful sunset still visible on the horizon!

But the point that Professor Corwin makes is a sound one: The judges have been responsive, though perhaps with a natural time lag, to the social thought and influences of their time. Marshall, it is true, in the *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* case, construed a charter as a contract which the state had no power to retract or to alter. But during the long period of Taney's chief justiceship and through the Granger cases—even up to about 1890—the court weighted public interest (the so-called "police power" to regulate for health, safety, morals, etc.) against vested interest.

Broadly considered, contract is fundamental to capitalist society. But the notion, as old at least as Solon, that society creates values, even property values, and that public interest may dictate the alteration of contracts made for private interest, began to appear as the Government aided the development of the American continent. Taney reversed Marshall, in effect, by construing strictly the charter (or franchise) given to the Charles River Bridge Company, so that a monopoly (in which Harvard University was interested) had to give way to the need for new bridges across the Charles, "in the public interest." Gradually "obligation of contract" dwindled in importance.

But that was, of course, not the end of the story. When the railroads, having been denied judicial protection at first in the Granger cases, began to be regulated, often unfairly, by state legislatures, a more powerful bulwark was found in "due process of law" under the Fourteenth Amendment, passed to curb the rebellious states during the Reconstruction Period. By the end of the century (*Smyth v. Ames*, 1898) the court had assumed the astonishing position that "due process of law" in rate-making meant a "reasonable return on a fair valuation." Needless to say the courts were to be final judges of what was "reasonable" and "fair."

Now there is no provision in the Constitution that forbids the Federal Government (as opposed to the states) to impair the obligation of contracts. But there is a Fifth Amendment to the Constitution which restrains Congress, as the Fourteenth does the states, in the matter of due process. The court had avoided extending this restriction to Congress on the same terms as the states; but it lately has effectively done so in respect to the valuation proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the *O'Fallon Case* involving railways.

It may conceivably attack the repudiation of the gold payment clauses under the Fifth Amendment on the grounds that such a taking of property was without just compensation and was done without "due process of law"—i. e., it was unfair and unreasonable. But to do so the court would have to go against the spirit of one of its own most recent decisions as to contract. In the Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium case, the court, in effect, said that all contracts were made subject to the unavoidable changes of flood, fire, and "acts of God," which the Legislature might recognize in altering them to meet economic emergency.

It would seem that, as other values have so changed in terms of gold, simple equity called for alteration of contracts. Such an alteration would really make contracts more capable of being fulfilled than they would be were the debtors driven to hopeless bankruptcy. The Government's intervention might be defended as a means of preserving, in terms relative to economic facts, the true sanctity of contracts.

But the court, like the Delphic oracle, speaks the final word. The difference is that the court cannot speak so obscurely as to permit several interpretations on this issue. Whatever its decision, it will have to settle concrete rights and affect private interests on a gigantic scale. Which view will it take on public versus private interest: Marshall's or Taney's?